THE
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No XLIV.—Vol. VIII.] *For* JULY, 1807. [New Series.

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth.—Dr. Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

WHEN the attention of the public is by any circumstance brought to an individual, the enquiries are natural—Who and what he is? What are his motives—his former pursuits—the manners of his life—his education and disposition? The natural malignity of mankind generally gives an unfavourable answer in the first instance to these enquiries; and, if the individual attack any prejudice, whether in church or state, the factions that support them will not fail to cast out their envenomed darts, and the best actions are perverted by them into the most distorted appearances. At times, however, truth will prevail; and in spite of every effort of malignity and faction, the public will do that justice to a character which his conduct deserves. Such an instance was seen on the last 29th of June, when Sir Francis Burdett was displayed to the people of Westminster, as the object of their free choice, and every heart and voice was lifted up at his appearance. Faction had proclaimed him to be an unworthy subject, who had lost all public confidence: the 29th of June contradicted the impudence and wickedness of such assertions:—Never was a more general avowal of public feeling; and, whatever may be the merits or demerits of Sir Francis Burdett, it cannot be denied, that a greater number of persons cheered him on his progress, and applauded his sentiments at a public dinner, than has ever accompanied any public character in our memory.

Who then is Sir Francis Burdett, whose name is so much in every one's mouth? What is he distinguished for? Among other things, two may be mentioned:—He is such a character, that a secretary of state has issued an order that he shall not be admitted into any public prison; and the house of commons has voted that he shall not be a member of a committee of enquiry into the abuses of the public expenditure. Two such compliments imply something extraordinary; for one would have thought by the abuse thrown out against him by the factions, that he ought to be sent into a prison, rather than be prevented from going into one; but the fact is, Sir Francis Burdett has inveighed, with equal justice and severity, against the enormities committed in our prisons, and in the expenditure of the public money; and the factions act therefore wisely in endeavouring to keep out of his sight as much as possible these enormities.

It is curious to observe the various artifices, used by faction, to deceive the public, and to draw off its attention from the main point to some inferior object. Does a man of education and study point out what he conceives to be an error in faith and doctrine; instead of examining his assertions, we are told that he is a disappointed man, and not to be listened to. If a man, without education and of coarse manners, utters truths out of the pale of the established church, then we are told, how can such a low fellow pretend to give instruction? In other words, we are resolved to cling in general to our first conceived notions, and it is the object of the factions to prevent us from being enlightened. Every thing is to be raked together extraneous from the subject, and every thing is to be done, to prevent us from using the powers of our reason and understanding in discussing the point in question. It is

the same in political subjects; if a man is not in the regiment, is is presumed at once, that he is incapable of serving his country; all his motives must be bad; every thing he utters false; and the factions will take good care to distort, as much as they can, every thing he utters.

Never were the factions so completely at a loss in the grand efforts of their policy, as in their attacks upon Sir F. Burdett. Is he a low upstart?—not that we think a man the worse for being a low upstart; and have no objection to the Hardwickes and the Eldons, because a few years ago the head of each family was sweeping the door of their master's house; but birth is frequently made an object of malignity, and in so prominent a character as Sir F. Burdett it would have delighted the factions to throw dirt upon him, on account of his want of ancestry. But no!—Sir Francis Burdett, unfortunately for the factions, traces his birth up to the conquest. Pride of ancestry is, the factions would say, most degrading. Unfortunately again for them, Sir F. Burdett has not one particle of this pride in him. He is affable with all; and no one ever heard him assuming the least on account of his family pretensions; and the school theme is deeply impressed on his mind—

> Et genus, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
> Vix ea nostra voco.

We wish that some of our city gentry could enter into this feeling. Among them the distinctions in the mode of selling their wares, whether by wholesale or retail, whether by means of a shop, or a warehouse, or a counting-house, create such endless divisions of pride, as would astonish the people at the west end of the town, if they could condescend to enter into such minute and trifling differences.

But a man may be rich, and have squandered away his fortune; or poor, never having had a fortune. These are grand objects for the factions; and it cannot be denied, that to have had a fortune, and to have squandered it away imprudently, is a very strong objection against a person's being entrusted with the direction of public affairs. Unfortunately in these respects, the factions are sadly disappointed. Sir F. Burdett is in possession of an affluent fortune; his personal wants are few; he lives within his means, and is thus enabled to gratify his own generous disposition.

Factions, baffled in these respects, look into the internal management of a man's affairs. His domestic arrangements must be enquired into, to gratify their revenge. Unfortunately for them they are here baffled: they find Sir F. Burdett to be a good husband, a good father, a good brother; beloved in the domestic circle, and by all who have access to him.

What can the factions then do? Attack him they must, and will; and no courteous demeanour, no personal appearance, no generosity of disposition, no excellence of family and fortune, can disarm them. On a sudden they change their language:—What a pity it is, they say, that a man of such a family, such a fortune, such elegance of manners, such talents, such rank, such a sweet temper, so calculated to shine in the best circles, should be thrown away! What a misfortune it is that he should be so ill advised! We must pity, we must make allowances for poor Sir Francis Burdett. He has got into bad hands; he is merely the puppet of an old intriguer.

Thus will faction distort every thing, do every thing, instead of asking this plain question:—Is it not possible that a man of birth, of wealth, of education, may have been led by circumstances to make peculiar enquiries into the state of the country, and, from those enquiries, aided by the soundness of his own judgment, to conceive and divulge truths of importance, though they may be extremely unpalatable to the factions; who, however they may hate each other, still hate that man the most who goes to the root of the evil, and will not join in the corrupt views of any party? This question we wish our readers to answer; and to give them an opportunity of investigating it thoroughly, we will give a slight sketch of Sir F. Burdett's life, which contains some facts that the public hitherto has not clearly understood.

Sir F. Burdett's family, we have observed, is of considerable antiquity; it has been settled in Derbyshire since

the conquest. To the genealogists and historians of that county we leave the history of his ancestors; suffice it for us that he came into the world like other children, had no prodigies that we know of at his birth, passed through his infantine years as usual, and at a proper age was sent to Westminster school. After the usual school education, and a year or two spent at Oxford, he made the tour of Europe, under the care of Mr. Chevalier, whose learned writings on the seat of antient Troy have given him a distinguished name in the literary world. As he was upon the continent at the beginning of the French revolution, he could not fail of being witness to many of the extraordinary scenes that accompanied it. In those scenes he had no concern; he was merely a spectator; and at different courts of Europe, meeting persons of different sides, he was the better enabled to appreciate the views and motives of the different factions. On his return to England, he married; and was, in the year 1796, returned for parliament for one of the boroughs belonging to the Duke of Newcastle.

The part he took in politics on his coming into the house of commons, naturally gave rise to an enquiry into the manner of his coming into parliament; and when it was found that he was returned for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, under the auspices of the Duke of Newcastle, a complaint was made in certain circles, that he was guilty of improper conduct towards his supposed patron. Every reader does not know, perhaps, the nature of these supposed improprieties; and he will be surprised when he does know it, that so wicked, so base, so dishonourable a practice exists in this country. By a very great misfortune, many boroughs are now so in the hands of private people, they can make them an article of trade, or put in for nothing any member the patron pleases. If the patron puts in a member without receiving any emolument, it is understood that the member is never to vote against his patron. If the borough is sold at the market price, then the member is not under this obligation. If it is sold under the market price, the member is held under a tacit kind of bond to the patron of the borough not to vote against him except in certain cases. If the member, who is returned for a borough under these conditions, that is, if he obtains the borough for nothing, or at an inferior price, and disagrees with his principal, he is said to act unhandsomely, if he does not resign his seat by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

A curious question has thus arisen in this country:—May a member for a county or a large town act against the decided sense of his constituents? Yes, say the borough-mongering faction; for he is under no bond or tie from them; he is freely elected by them, and during the time he is in parliament may follow what course he pleases. May not, then, it is asked, a member put in by a private borough also exercise his own discretion in his votes? No, says the borough-mongering faction: it was expected, when he went into parliament, that he should study the wishes of his principal; and he acts against his honour if he goes against these wishes. Thus the members for counties and large towns are free and independent; but the members for small boroughs are to be the livery-servants of the proprietors. The language is so common now, that no one is surprised at it; and these impudent borough-mongers have the insolence to talk of honour in their depraved transactions.

Sir Francis Burdet is not in the least affected by the false notions entertained by these borough-mongers.—He came first into parliament, it is true, through one of them; but he was not under the least bond, tacit or implied, to vote with the patron through whose interest the seat was obtained. He went into parliament completely unshackled; and the Duke of Newcastle had nothing more to do with his vote than any other man in the kingdom.

The time when Sir F. Burdett came into parliament will ever be distinguished in the annals of this country. The Pitt and Melville faction had obtained complete ascendency; they had conquered every thing that was honourable in the kingdom; they were supported by the most depraved majority ever known. It was sufficient that a measure was brought

forward by the minister; it was immediately voted, and the few who dared to open their mouths against the impudent and insolent tax-monger, were set down immediately as jacobins, or democrats, or traitors to their country. Implicit confidence was the word; and the country now begins to feel the effects of that implicit confidence. Such ignorance of the affairs of Europe, such a profligate waste of the public money, will make the name of Pitt the son as inglorious, as that of Pitt the father will be glorious, to the latest posterity.

Sir Francis Burdett was not daunted by the threats of administration, nor affected by the verbosity of the bombastical minister. When it had become, from the effect of the well-known gagging-bills, in which Lord Grenville, now discovered by the whigs to be so great, and so good a patriot, when it had become almost obsolete to meet at a public dinner on a political subject, Sir F. Burdett took the chair at a more numerous meeting than had been held to that time at the Crown and Anchor. He there was received with the utmost applause. His person, his manners, his language attracted universal attention. His sentiments were plain and undisguised. He declared himself a decided enemy to the borough-mongering system, and earnestly attached to a reform in parliament; that the house of commons might be brought back to what it ought to be by the constitution of the kingdom—a fair representative of the people, and to be kept in honourable dependence on the people, by being only of short duration.

In the house of commons he was no less strenuous for the rights of the people; and of course was resisted by the minister, and feebly, if at all, supported by the Whigs. One subject, on which he exerted himself to the utmost, and which will ever endear him to every impartial man, was his enquiry into the conduct of ministers towards those persons who were, to the disgrace of the country, submitted to their controul by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. The atrocity of this conduct was so notorious, that every art was used to calumniate Sir Francis, and to throw a veil over every part of the proceeding. It was said, that his compassion was only for traitors, for seamen, whose lives were forfeited to their country. The fact is, that his compassion was first excited for the hardships of men untried, torn from their wives and families, and cast into prison; and it is now well known that the minister who threw these men into prison never meant to bring them to trial, and sued for a bill of indemnity, which he easily obtained from that house which, instead of a bill of indemnity in his favour, ought to have presented against him a bill of impeachment.

The circumstances which led Sir F. Burdett to an enquiry into the state of the bastille, lately erected in this country in Cold Bath Fields, were these:—On the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, a number of persons were taken up on suspicion, examined before the privy council, and then thrown into this prison. We call it a prison, though in fact it was built for a house of correction and penitentiary house, upon a new principle, which, under proper management, may be made very useful in the correction of delinquents. The house is divided into a vast number of small cells, so numerous, that each delinquent may have a cell to himself. This doubtless is useful, even for the sake of health and cleanliness; and besides it has this advantage, that if a person is refractory, and disturbs the order of the house, he may be kept in solitary confinement till he has learned better manners. The principle is a good one; but the more excellent the principle is, the more care is necessary to prevent its being abused; a most watchful eye must be kept over the jailor and his servants, that what was intended to preserve good order, and correct immorality, may not be converted by them into engines of sordid avarice, cruelty, and oppression.

But whatever may be the excellence of the principle, or however well adapted the house might be for the imprisonment or conviction of delinquents, it cannot be doubted that to take a similar course with persons not found guilty of any crimes, is in the highest degree wicked and tyrannical. It was base in the house of commons to suffer such an infringement of the

rights of an Englishman. There were prisons in abundance in London, and why was the usual mode to be set aside, to gratify the malice of a vindictive minister. Suffice it, however, that a number of persons were thrown into this prison, and were treated as delinquents. With very great difficulty, they made their grievance known to their friends on paper, obtained with the greatest difficulty, and on which they wrote by means of skewers and tobacco juice, or blood, instead of ink. Several of these letters were brought to a gentleman by a person who was collecting subscriptions for the wives and children of the writers of these letters, and this gentleman carried them to a large party a few days after, where he met Sir F. Burdett and several members of both houses at dinner. Here he shewed the letters as he had received them. They made a considerable impression on every one, and they produced at the moment an effect very favourable to the families of the distressed. A subscription was made for them, and the matter might have passed off without any farther enquiries.

The circumstance made a deeper impression on the mind of Sir Francis Burdett. A few days after he desired to see these letters; he requested information relative to the general nature of the prison, its origin, and general conduct. He determined to go himself, and be an eye-witness of the state of the prison; and to this purpose he procured the usual order of admission for himself and a friend or two, for he never went alone; and thus had an opportunity, by three visits, of making his own remarks and investigations. He would have gone a fourth time; but, as imposture dreads the light, an order was issued, that he should not go into that or any other prison in the kingdom.

His visits had given him ample information. He found completely verified the complaints that, for want of ink, had been written with blood. He was convinced that a prison so conducted was a disgrace to the country, and determined to bring the whole subject before parliament. The resistance he met with is incredible. Englishmen seemed at that time to have lost their nature: to be accused of a crime was then equivalent to absolute guilt; and they desired no court of justice—no trial; but called for nothing but punishment. Base and infamous times! May they, who countenance them, take a lesson from an apostle upon this subject:—When Paul was treated in this manner, he compelled the magistrates of the place to come in person, and to give him satisfaction for the injury they had done him; and only his goodness preserved them from a superior punishment, and such as they richly deserved.

It was in vain, for a long time, that Sir Francis endeavoured to call the attention of the house to the state of the prison. The renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, gave him an opportunity of stating a fact that could not be denied. He stated it plainly before the house, "that a number of persons were brought up to town from Manchester loaded with irons, and thrown into the house of correction, in rooms unprepared for their reception; and on the next day, when exhausted with fatigue, with hands and legs swollen, and severely galled with the weight and friction of the fetters, they were sent before the privy council, to be examined on charges of which they were ignorant, and, as it has since appeared, completely innocent. He asked whether this was a fit and proper treatment for persons apprehended on suspicion only, whose accusers were probably men of doubtful or infamous character? And whether, in that situation, they were likely to be possessed of that calm and steady recollection of mind necessary to stand before so august a body as the privy council? Yet, while the Habeas Corpus act was suspended, there was no redress for men, innocent men, however ill they were treated."

Upon this fact Aris the jailor was examined; and he stated "that when these men arrived at the prison they were all heavily double ironed and *handcuffed together*; that they were all thrown into one room during the first night, without a bed to lie on, or fire to warm them, though the weather was severe, having nothing on

which they might repose their weary limbs, but about two ton of oakum." The same jailor was questioned as to his manner of treating the persons committed on suspicion; to which he replied, that, from March to June, he treated them in the same manner as those who were actually convicted of felony. The following question was also put to this jailor. "Whether for three days in a week they did not live entirely upon one pound of bread per day, and water only for drink?" To which he replied, "Yes; the Manchester people lived the same as people under conviction; namely, meat and broth four days in the week, and bread and water the other three."

The facts now began to make an impression upon people friendly to administration. Something was to be done, and care was to be taken that it should not be done by Sir Francis Burdett. The friends of administration took the opportunity of his absence, and formed a committee to enquire into the state of the prison. This committee would of course view every thing in the most favourable light; they would not notice any thing if they could possibly avoid it. Yet their report was such as completely to verify every word that Sir Francis had advanced upon this subject. They use these words:—"We believe Mr. Aris to be very deficient in point of obedience to those rules which enjoin him to execute the duties of his office in person, to see every prisoner, and to examine every cell, once at least in each day." In speaking of a certain class of prisoners, they say, "we apprehend that prisoners in this situation have but too well known how to suit their proposals to the wants of the governor; and that in fact he has been sometimes tempted beyond what he has had fortitude to resist." In another place they observe, "that the space contained in each of the cells of this prison is certainly not greater than is necessary for the healthful respiration of the *one* person intended to be lodged in it; to lodge *two* persons in this space is to counteract the principle and subvert the intentions of the law." Nevertheless, "it must have happened in the present year that one hundred and forty persons have been so confined, as to sleep and live *two* in a space provided and adapted to *one* person; and that, on an average, thirty persons have always so slept and lived: as there are no more than 248 bedsteads in the prison, the half of these numbers have certainly slept without separate bedsteads, and most of them probably without separate bedding. Of six apprentices, we found five who had no other sustenance than bread and water; whilst one, having been further convicted before the court on an aggravated charge of assaulting and wounding a fellow-servant, received the full meat allowance."

On the complaints made by the committee by the prisoners of insufficiency of food, and want of warmth in winter, they say, "We think these complaints were in some cases made on very reasonable grounds." On the general management of the prison they say, "In the course of our examination into the management of this prison, it was impossible not to observe, and highly to blame, the irregular facility with which the punishment of refractory behaviour has been inflicted. On occasions of important outrages, indeed, we remark some instances of reference to the authority of magistrates; but we find no traces of any register of punishment; nor does it appear that any regard has at any time been paid to those limits, in point of time and circumstances, which the law has specifically directed."—Upon the whole the committee declare, that "in the present state of this prison, we do not hesitate to pronounce it an improper place of confinement for these several descriptions of unconvicted persons; nor indeed, until its discipline, regulations, and arrangements shall have undergone considerable alterations, can we consider it as much less improper for prisoners convicted for misdemeanors on indictments at common law. So necessarily does this conclusion appear to us to follow a view and enquiry into a state and management of this prison, that we are led to apprehend that those magistrates who have acted contrary to it, may have neglected to inspect, or otherwise inform themselves of the real situation in which prisoners are placed by their commitments."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

On the Italian Improvisatori. *From the German.*

Est Deus in nobis; agitante calescimus illo. Ovid.

[*Concluded from p.* 500. *vol.* vii.]

And here, as in all the fine arts, many force themselves into the service uncalled for. But as in the exercise of this art every thing depends upon immediate success; as the work must be at once invented, perfected, and, according to its merit, prized; and as the polished Italian, who knows very well the scale of excellence in this art, not easily rewards demerit with his approbation; so the madness of these uncalled poets seldom lasts long, and they soon forsake a vocation in which their incapacity is rendered more conspicuous by every new attempt, and where no pretext of personal timidity or modesty, which they may alledge, can conceal it from them. I have myself had an opportunity of observing* how pitiable and lamentable it is to see a blockhead fruitlessly labouring in this art. The painful feeling of his fruitless exertions spreads itself by sympathy to the company, and the inward anguish of the unhappy poet bathes the brows of the audience with perspiration. As, however, the Italian language is so flexible a material, and so easily submits to the shackles of poetry, the number of Dilettanti in this art, who, with no common capacity, and frequently endowed with considerable poetical power, dedicate their talents merely to the production of convivial pleasure, is by no means small; and in the large towns of Italy, it would not be easy to find a polished company in which one or other of the guests is not capable of giving pleasure by the exercise of this art. Often, when four or five possessing this talent happen to meet accidentally or perhaps by appointment, trials of skill in extemporaneous and alternate poetry take place, and the company crown both the conqueror and conquered with their approbation. Even a tolerable genius for poetry would not find this art easy unless he had practised as an improvisatore in his younger years.

Thus a perpetual and numerous school in this art is preserved, not only among the higher classes, but also among the lower orders, where this talent (which seems to be almost natural to the Italians) is cultivated with greater or less taste and genius, according to the degree of cultivation among them; and the idle vulgar have their professional improvisatori as well as the more elegant votaries of the muse among the nobility. Those exercise their art in squares and market-places. In a few moments a circle is collected round the wandering Homer, who delivers in about an hour as much poetry as will suffice to secure him from hunger for the next two or three days; and such a virtuoso is the more reckless of futurity, because he is sure to find, whenever he wishes, another audience at the next square. One of the most celebrated of these improvisatori was he whom Moritz has delineated in his *Travels in Italy*.

Also have the lower classes, even down to mechanics and countrymen, their Dilettanti in this art. Often one may see in all houses, when the wine has inspired animation, two prize singers arise and endeavour to silence each other. The subject of their verse is generally satiric; and such scenes are a living representation of the most ancient satiric games and alternate songs of the Sicilian shepherds; so that the improvisatori of the vulgar, rhyming in the highways and squares, transplant strangers back to the times of Orpheus and Homer. In general these songs have very little poetical merit; but they are often rich in *naïve* expressions and pointed ridicule; and the natural talent of the Italian, his pure aerial mind, shews itself here in the most advantageous light; and, as also to the most common Italian, poetical propriety is not wholly unknown, for they all read their celebrated poets and commit much of their works to memory, so their most inartificial extemporaneous productions bear commonly some marks of regularity and precision.

If we place those improvisatori who carry on their art in open places before the populace, upon a level with

* This interesting article was communicated to the celebrated Wieland by the Italian, Fernow.

the charlatan who exercises his profession in the same place and before the same public, we must then estimate very highly those of the higher order, who exhibit their talents in a nobler manner, and before a more enlightened audience. But we must hear a virtuosi in this art, or an eminent dilettanti of the superior classes, in order to form an adequate idea of it, whose cultivation is co-ordinate with the rank of the persons who exercise it and of the age in which it is exercised.

It is usual to object to extemporaneous poetry: — that it produces nothing which can aspire above mediocrity; that it may perhaps deceive for the moment, dazzle, and overpower; but that it will not stand the test of perusal; and that the greater part of the printed improvisi confirm this charge. This is indeed partly owing to the very nature of such productions; for even in the very best pieces of this description we may perceive incorrectness, repetitions, weak passages, in a word, unavoidable traces of the rapidity with which they are produced: but we shall also perceive as many indubitable marks of true inspiration, which are very often sought in vain in the most laboured and finished productions. When, however, we consider how difficult it is, according to the confession of the greatest poets themselves, to produce a perfect poem with all the advantages of leisure, meditation, and revision; when we consider the small quantity of good poetry extant, compared to the immense quantity of middling and absolutely bad; and when, finally, we reflect that works of this kind are in no manner intended for a *reading* public, but entirely for immediate and instantaneous enjoyment, so that it is a special permission of the poet if he allows his verses to be copied, (sometimes indeed an effect of his vanity), and that every thing in its way may be called perfect when it attains that which by its nature it is capable of attaining, and according to its intention it ought to attain; when, I say, we consider all this, we must be indeed obdurate disciples of *nil admirari*, if we, on that account, would depreciate this art beneath its just level. We should be unjust if we attempted to estimate extemporaneous poetry by a scale to which it was not originally proportioned, if we did not at the same time take into consideration its superiority over written rime in the intenseness of its effect upon the hearers.

But when we consider it nearer, this incapacity of producing what shall bear equally the test of perusal, does not arise from the limited nature of the art itself, but from the difficulty of elevating it to such a height of perfection, and from the confined powers of mind and deficiency of practice in those who usually exercise it. There are even at present in Italy examples of improvisatori who, uniting great delicacy of mind and taste to very superior talents, and, from much exercise, having acquired a singular facility, are capable of producing unpremeditated verse which will bear the ordeal of perusal, and is in every respect excellent. Such a one was (among others) the Abbé Lorenzi, in Verona, from whom Bettinelli borrowed the features of the portrait given above*; such a one is Francesco Gianni of Rome, who is at present famous, and has carried this art to such a height of perfection as it rarely, if ever, attained before, as his printed improvisi sufficiently prove; such a one, too, is the Abbé Berardi in Rome, one of the most eminent dilettanti in this art, whom I have frequently heard, and by whom was communicated to me the following improvisi, whose authenticity I can the more confidently vouch for, because I myself, during its delivery, had an opportunity of committing it to paper.

II. *Cinto di Venere.*

Santa madre d'Amor, figlia di Giove,
Consolatrice degli umani affanni,
In queste a gloria tua novelle prove,
Deh! tu mi presta del tuo figlio i vanni;
Fa, ch'oggi 'l tuo favor m'assista e giove,
Come giovommi ne' più floridi anni,
Quando alla tua divinità si cara
Sette vacche in un dì svenai sull' ara.

Sacro alla gloria tua sia questo giorno
Di vaga luce e di spendor dipinto;
Che io ti vedrò, del braccio eburneo intorno,
Quel divin sfavillar leggiadro cinto.

* See Universal Mag. last Number, p. 497.

Per cui prendesti ogni beltade a scorno,
Per cui restò ogni core oppresso e vinto,
Per cui vedesti in questa e in quella parte,
Ferito Adone, e insieme Anchise e Marte.

In so che per voler d'averso Fato,
E di Fortuna per ignobil ginoco,
Ti fu dal cielo per consorte dato
Il ruvido Vulcano, il Dio del fuoco;
Ma veggo poi, che non fu Giove ingrato;
Che, se un' amante core è oppresso e fioco,
Effetto è sol, che del piacere al lume
Giugne l'ingegno a incenerir le piume.

Or questo ignobil Dio, che ottenne in sorte
Colei che fa, che il cielo e il suolo avvampi;
Che condusse nel mondo miglior sorte;
Che sparse di bei fiori i colli e i campi;
Volle col braccio suo robusto e forte
Del Trinacrio cammino in mezzo a' lampi
Formare un felicissimo lavoro,
Che vinse a un tempo indiche gemme ed oro.

Nè Piracmon col braccio alpestre e rude,
Nè a tale opra chiamò Sterope e Bronte:
Ma, a travagliar sulla Sicania incude,
Vennero al dolce invito, allegre e pronte,
Tre vezzosette verginelle ignude,
Di mirti e rose coronate in fronte;
Che scesero dalla bella eterea via,
Dico Aglaja, Eufrosine e ancor Talia.

Dovean le grazie intorno a si bell'opra
Le mani affaticar leggiadre e pronte;
Vulcan vi assiste e senno ed arte adopra,
E mesce al fuoco di Aganippe il fonte.
E avvien che tutto di sudor si copra
Dal piede infermo, alla callosa fronte,
Per tessere un lavor tutto novello
Che in terra e in ciel non vi sarà il più bello.

Prendon d'un amator caldi sospiri;
Prendon d'un altro amante il dolce pianto;
Prendon d'un guerrier, che ama, i delirj,
Che piange e freme, colla morte accanto;
Vi mescolam dolcissimi raggiri,
Che guadagnar ben cento cori han vanto;
Nè ciascuna di lor sembra restia,
A mescolarvi ancor qualche bugia.

Nè tu l'ultimo loco avesti o sdegno,
Che sembri inesorabile e severo,
E giovi poi per sostener l'impegno,
E mantener di un forte amor l'impero.
Sembra talor, che miri ad altro segno;
Ma questo moto è in te ben menzognero;
Che di sdegnarsi all'amator non spiace,
Perche più dolce poi divien la pace.

Tu sola, Eternità, non vieni a parte
Di questo soavissimo lavoro;
Che tanto bene all'uom non si comparte,
Di rinnovar la bella età dell'oro.
Le lagrime, talora al avento sparte,
Non conducono al cor dolce ristoro,
Nè il bel cinto divino è di tai tempre,
Che vaglia un core a incatenar per sempre.

Di questo incomparabile bel cinto
Questa sposa novella ornossi il braccio,
Comparve il volto di un color dipinto
Che mescolava insieme il fuoco ed il ghiaccio;
Spingeva e raffrenava il caldo istinto,
Ora stringendo, ora allentando il laccio;
E tessendo a ogni cor varia congiura,
Cangia il sembiante ognor grazia e figura.

Con questo, o bella Dea, scorrendo in terra,
Facesti al suolo germegliar le rose;
Tra colombe destasti amica guerra,
Che un soave piacer poi ricompose;
Per lui parti novelli il suol disserra;
Per lui le forme appajono pompose;
E quelle dolci grazie inclite e rare,
Ond' è bella la terra, e il cielo, e il mare.

Sentirono in quel di più caldi sproni
In seno dell' istabile elemento,
E le belle Nereidi ed i Tritoni;
E innamorato ancor fremeva il vento;
Moltiplicarsi di natura i doni;
Ogni mortale si dimostrò contento.
Tacque in quel dì la sanguinosa guerra,
E in dolce calma riposò la terra.

Questo cinto immortal, stimolo e sprone
Delle più dolci e più soavi prove,
Spesso prestollo Venere a Giunone,
Il freddo cor a riscaldar di Giove;
Spesso ottenna per lui bel guiderdone
Colui, che affanni e grazie in terra piove;
Per lui ne riportò premio e ristoro
Ora in pioggia cangiato, et ora in toro.

Ma quanto ancor fatal fu questo dono
Alla moglie crudel del sacerdote,
Che, aperta la vorago, oppresso e prono
Precipitò colle fuggenti rote.
E lasciando i cavalli in abandono,
Che il braccio uman più ritener non puote,
D'Apollo ad onta, e delle Parche a scherno
Venne immaturo ad abitar l'averno.

Elena posseder ebbe la sorte,
Quando fu tolta a suo minore Atrida;
Mosse per questo Achille il braccio forte
Ed Ilio empì di lagrime e di strida.
Cadde Priamo per lui di cruda morte;
Virtude al popol suo non fu più guida:
Il sangue scorse, e scorse a rivi il pianto,
E gonfj andaro il Simoente e il Xanto.

Di posseder lo ancora avesti il vanto,
O regina bellissma di Egitto!
Che la grandezza tua cangiata in pianto,
Col seno da fredd' aspide trafitto.
Per lui moristi al dolce Antonio accanto,
Che vide il regno tuo mesto e sconfitto;
Onde avviene che anch' egli estinto cada
Sopra l'inesorabile sua spada.

Ultima l'ebbe poi la bella Armida
Che ne fece tant' uso in sen più caldo;
Io dico in lui, che nel valor confida,
Nel generoso e nobile Rinaldo,

Che, forte al pari del più forte Atrida,
Ascoltò poi la voce e il dir d'Ubaldo,
Che trasse il duce vincitore e vinto,
Fuori dell' incantato labirinto.

Dove poi s'ascondesse ill bel lavoro,
Alla musca gentil non è palesa;
Forse tornò de' sommi Dei fra il coro,
Forse in astro novello in ciel s'accese—
Sia come vuole; in prendo alcun ristoro,
Per ritentare altre più belle imprese.
Chiudete i rivi, o fanciulletti alati,
C'han già bevuto d'Amatunta i prati.

These eighteen stanzas were the production of about so many minutes, and I could not always, without help, follow this almost uninterrupted copious stream of poetry. In a former company the combat of *Etcocles* and *Polymices* was given to the same poet as a theme, and he treated this heroic subject with such a superiority and such inspired sublimity, that the company remained in a sort of luxurious astonishment, and a universal pity was excited that no preparations had been made for rescuing such a happy effort from oblivion. It must be observed also, that this was the first time for six years (during which period he had been invested with official duties, partly under the former Papal government, partly under the republic) that he had appeared, after the last effort, as an improvisatore.

July 6, 1807. W.M.

SIR,

I SHOULD feel myself much indebted to any of your correspondents, if they could inform me whether the *Systeme de la Nature*, published under the name of M. Mirabaud, be really the production of D'Alembert; whether he ever acknowledged it as such in any of his writings; or if not, upon what authority it is generally asserted to be his? The title page of the copy, now before me, bears the imprint of *Londres*, 1774, and prefixed to the work is a pretended account of the author, who is said to have been perpetual secretary to, and one of the forty of the French academy; it is added, that he died June 24, 1760. Was there ever such a man? and is he known as the author of any work besides this, which is imputed to him. In the account above-mentioned there are four works, principally scriptural, said to have been left behind him. 1. *La vie de Jesus Christ*. 2. *Reflexions impartiales sur l'Evangile*. 3. *La morale de la nature*. 4. *Histoire abregée du Sacerdoce ancien et moderne*. Have any of these been printed? An answer to the whole, or any of the above questions, will oblige Yours, &c.

QUÆSTIUNCULA.

Edinburgh, June 27, 1807.

EXTRACTS *from* ÆLIAN'S VARIOUS HISTORY. *By Dr.* TOULMIN.

[*Continued from p.* 400. *vol.* VII.]

No. 36.—*The Generals Demetrius and Timotheus compared.*

WHICH was the superior General Demetrius Polioneles, or Timotheus, the Athenian? I will represent the conduct of both: from whence it may judged, which was intitled to most honour. Demetrius, drawing up his battering machines to shake and throw down the walls, took cities by violence, harrassing them to the utmost, and inflicting on them the greatest calamities: Timotheus, by argument and persuasion, shewed them, that it would be for their advantage to submit to the government of the Athenians.

No. 37.—*The Origin of Cock-fighting.*

The Athenians, after the conquest of the Persians, passed a law: "That there should be a public cock-match, on the stage, every year." I will explain what gave occasion to this statute. When Themistocles led the forces of the city against the Barbarians, he saw some cocks fighting; nor did he view them with indifference: but commanding his army to halt, he thus addressed his soldiers: "These do not assail each other for the sake of country, nor for their paternal Gods, nor for the sepulchres of their heroic ancestors, nor for glory, nor for liberty, nor for children; but for mastery." By this speech he roused the spirits of the Athenians, and he wished to perpetuate the memory of the incident by which he animated their courage, as a stimulant to the like exploits.

Note.—Mr. Upton supposes that another reason, for the institution of cock-matches by Themistocles, may be assigned besides that given by Ælian: namely, to preserve the memory of his Persian conquest, as that

bird first emigrated from Persia into other countries.—Eustathius, it may, however, be observed, attributes to the same origin as Ælian does, the annual cock-fightings of the Athenians.

No. 38.—*The effects of Irony and Sarcasms.*

Irony and sarcastic jeers have, in my opinion, no force in themselves. If aimed at a man of firm mind, they evaporate; but if, indeed, they are levelled at low and mean spirits, they not only grieve, but sometimes kill. For instance, Socrates, when satyrised and ridiculed on the stage, laughed at it; but Poliager hung himself.

No. 39.—*No Atheists among Barbarians.*

Who will not extol the wisdom of the Barbarians? For not one amongst them hath fallen into Atheism, or hath doubted, whether there be Gods or not, and whether they take care of us or not. None of them, neither Indian, Celtic, or Egyptian, adopted such opinions as did Euëmeras the Messenian, or Diogenes the Phrygian, or Hippo, or Diagoras, or Sosias, or Epicurus. The forementioned Barbarians asserted, that there were Gods, who exercised a providence over us, and predicted future events by birds and tokens, and the entrails of animals, and other prognostications: all which things are arguments to men of the superintendence of the Gods. They also tell us many things are foretold to them in dreams, and by the stars. From a firm faith in these principles they religiously offer sacrifices, and live in pure and holy manners, and perform ceremonies, and observe the law of orgies, and do many other things, which strongly express their worship and reverence of the Gods.

No. 40.—*Of Alexander and the Lyre of Paris.*

When Alexander visited Troy, a Trojan, as he was engaged in a close examination of every thing, came and shewed to him the Lyre of Paris. "I should much prefer," said he, "seeing that of Achilles than that of Paris." For he was desirous of seeing the instrument on which a courageous soldier sang the praises of brave men. But as to the Lyre of Paris, to what was it suited, but to adulterous tunes, adapted to sooth, captivate, and seduce women?

No. 41.—*Crates' greatness of mind.*

Crates, the Theban, discovered, in many instances, a greatness of mind, and was known to despise those things to which the majority are wonderfully attached, such as money and their country. That he gave up his fortune to the Thebans was a matter talked of among all; but another action of his is not well known. It was this: Leaving Thebes after its restoration, he exclaimed, "I want not a city which Alexander, or some other conqueror, will lay in ruins."

No. 42.—*Olympias' grief over Alexander lying unburied.*

Olympias, the Mother of Alexander, hearing that her son had lain a considerable time unburied, said, with heavy groans and violent bewailings: "What shall thou my son, who aspired to heaven, and ardently pursued thy aim, shalt thou want what the meanest men obtain, a grave and burial?" Thus she lamented her own calamity, and reproved his empty pride.

No. 43.—*Xenophon's love of elegance in dress.*

As Xenophon studied elegance in other points, so he was particularly fond of handsome armour. For he used to say, that the most splendid habit was becoming him who had subdued his enemies; and that he who died in battle would be gracefully extended, covered with beautiful armour, which would form at once the ornaments and the sepulchral dress of a brave man. The son of Gryllus is reported to have furnished himself with a shield from Argos, a breastplate from Athens, and helmet from Bæotia, and a horse from Epidaurium. I must say, that I consider such a selection as indicating the man of taste, and a consciousness of his own dignity.

No. 44.—*Demosthenes refuses Diogenes' invitation.*

As Diogenes was dining one day in a tavern, he saw Demosthenes passing by, and invited him in. On his declining the invitation, "What," says he, "are you ashamed to enter into a tavern, which is visited every day by your master;" meaning the people and every individual of them, to inti-

mate that public speakers and orators are the servants of the people?"

No. 45.—*Calanus' voluntary death.*

The death of Calanus, the Indian, is worthy of praise, some would say of admiration. It was of this nature: Calanus, the Indian sophist, having taken a last farewell of Alexander and the Lacedæmonians, wished to release himself from the shackles of the body. He had a pile erected in the handsomest suburbs of Babylon. The wood of which it was made, was perfectly dry, and was chosen from cedar, thyme, cypress, and laurel, to produce a sweet fragrance. When he had taken his usual exercise, which was that of running, he ascended the pile, and, encircled with a garland of reeds, stood in the middle of it. The sun at that moment darted upon him with its rays. He fell prostrate before it. This was the signal for the Lacedæmonians to set fire to the pile. This was done. The flame entwining round him, he stood dauntless, and did not fall till he was burnt to ashes. Then, it is reported, Alexander, with great astonishment, said, Calanus had sustained a severer conflict than himself: he had advanced against Porus, Taxiles, and Darius, but Calanus had engaged with pain and death.

No. 46.—*The reason of Aristotle's leaving Athens.*

When Aristotle, through fear of its tribunal, left Athens, he replied to a person who asked him, what kind of a city it was, "a very beautiful one; there," he added, alluding to the sycophants and false accusers, "pear-tree after pear-tree, and fig-tree after fig-tree flourishes, decays, and dies." To the enquiry, why he left Athens, he answered, "because he was very unwilling that the Athenians should offend twice against philosophy:" glancing at the death of Socrates, and at his own danger.

No. 47.—*Of Phocion.*

I think the following instance of conduct in Phocion, the son of Phocus, truly excellent. When some charge was ignorantly brought against him, addressing the Athenians, in the public assembly, he declared with judgment and emphasis, "I had much rather myself suffer an injury from you, than do you the least wrong."

On the INTERNAL STATE *of the* COUNTRY.

SIR,

THE State of the Country internally, as well as externally, becomes every day more alarming; it is, however, only of the first that I mean to speak at present—the enormous abuses of the government, which have brought upon us such a load of debt and taxation, though they may be defended by the advocate of corruption, cannot be denied; but the pertinacity with which they adhere to them, must give the most serious alarm to every honest impartial man, because he must dread the collision of those who are determined to retain these abuses, and of those who are determined to reform them, for by such a collision the state may be rent asunder; and yet this danger, however great, ought not to deter any man who wishes well to his country, from speaking his opinion as to the means which he thinks most likely to avoid the extensive calamity which may ensue from civil commotion; and, in my opinion, the whole fate of the country depends on the conduct of those who are unconnected with the two parties, and unwilling to go the length of either—that is to say, the great body of the people, who are ultimately most interested in the struggle, should they stand by unconcerned, and suffer the reforming part to be defeated and overpowered by the ministry, they may be certain that the ruinous system of war and taxation will be pursued till they have neither liberty nor property remaining, and perhaps at last become the slaves of a foreign enemy, who is ever intent on our subjugation. Should they, on the other hand, be led to countenance all the proceedings of the reformers, they may find it not easy to stop where they intended; and after suffering, for a few years, all the miseries of anarchy, may end at length in despotism. To avoid these two extremes, it seems to me requisite that the respectable part of the community should every where, in public meetings, express their determination to support the constitution, as established in the reign of William the Third, and to reject every innovation, whether already in-

troduced by ministerial corruption, or attempted by democratic violence; they should firmly and explicitly declare their intention, that no room may be left for misrepresentation or mistake, for every artifice will no doubt be used, to intimidate and calumniate them; but when once their numbers have given them consequence, it will be no longer possible for the government to refuse or to defer the long wished for reform; and is there in this any thing to which an honest man can object, is there any to alarm or terrify, any but those who share in the plunder of the people, and thrive only by public robbery. The resistance which these people make to the very name of reform, and their despicable artifice in calling it revolution, form the chief danger to be apprehended from the agitation of the question; it is not in the thing itself, and that every honest man must see, but in the opposition to it, the danger lies. In my opinion, the only means of lessening the danger, is by lessening the opposition, and this can only be done by the unanimous voice of the people, or at least of such a majority as shall leave no doubt of their strength. Can any man honestly say there is no need of reform, when the oppression of taxation is such that the middle and lower ranks are deprived of almost every comfort they used to enjoy? Can any man say that they can endure to be further taxed, or can any man say that the taxes thus raised by taxation, are applied solely to the inevitable expences of the state in supporting the present war: surely no man will venture to assert this after the declaration made in the House of Commons, by a respectable member of a former administration, viz. that six millions might be saved in the department of the navy alone, without any detriment to the service; and from this it may be inferred, that similar retrenchments might be made in other departments, and thus a considerable reduction take place in the taxes; now this is positive and specific, as to the nature of the reform proposed, and the benefit to be derived from it; and every man must say, that by this reform he would be a gainer, in as much as he would have so much more money to spend for his profit or his pleasure, and for the maintenance of his family; and all which is taken from him more than what is requisite for the expences of the state, is downright robbery by whomsoever committed, or by whomsoever enjoyed. Let Englishmen consider these things, let them be true to themselves, and to each other, and the time must and will come, when things will be otherwise; but if they do not do something for themselves, they might as well expect a plough to plough itself, or a horse to yoke itself to a plough, as that any ministry will ever lighten their taxes, or study their comfort.

I remain, &c.

W. BURDON.

Hartford, near Morpeth,
June 9, 1807.

The DREAM ACCOMPLISHED; *an Anecdote from the Correspondence of Cardinal Bembo.*

SIR,

THE life of man, as is well known, may be divided into two different states of existence, the state of sleep and that of being awake. We often pass from one to the other by an intermediate state, which retains the body in its soporific lethargy, but permits the faculties of the soul to display a part of their activity. This is the state of dreaming, a happy moment, well known to feeling minds, and whence often proceeds our most sublime ideas.

Dreams may precede a perfect or sound sleep, as well as being an interval between sleeping and waking; during the night even we often have various dreams, which are more or less agreeable according to circumstances. But in my opinion there is a great difference between the dreams of the night and those of the morning: in the evening our bodies yield overwhelmed with fatigue; but our soul remains active in spite of it, and feeds upon the newly awakened reminiscence of those ideas which occupied it during the day: in the morning the body is refreshed, and the soul, which first rouses from its state of torpor, occupies itself with new vigour about those objects which

are to form part of its contemplation. If the dreams of the evening are recollections of the passed, those of the morning are presentiments of the future, which are often realised, and which seem strongly to prove that our soul is of a nature superior to all conception. Where is the man, who, awakening in the morning, has not had more elevated views of his affairs, of his situation, and of those things to which his affections most incline him. These perceptions of our soul, which seem to anticipate the actions of our life, do they not bespeak its noble and immortal origin?

A pure air, a mild temperature, and a soft fresh wind, favour eminently that gentle sleep which is so favourable to dreams and reveries. Tasso felt this powerfully when he said,

Ei venticelli dibattendo l'ali
Lusingavano il sonno di mortali.

You will excuse, Sir, these reflections upon dreams: alas! they form too often the happiest part of our existence. I do not wish to establish a theory; but I thought these few prefatory strictures would not be improper to the recital of a fact, which appears to be too remarkable to remain in oblivion.

Italian literature, like that of other countries, has its collections of printed letters by celebrated people. In France, this department has been principally filled by women; in England, a few men of letters, Pope, Swift, Johnson, Gray, and others, have left behind them epistolary memorials; in Italy, they have been principally written by poets and prelates. A collection filled with pieces of this kind, and all classical, having fallen into my hands,* my attention was called to one written in 1512 by the learned Cardinal Bembo, to a nobleman of the House of Medici, who had acquired the cognomen of the Magnificent. History mentions him under the name of Julian duke of Nemours, husband of Philibert of Savoy.

The family of Medicis, destined to reign over Tuscany, had been exiled three times from Florence in less than a century; three times they had returned to it, more rich, more respectable, and more powerful; and the Duke of Nemours, of whom I have spoken, exiled in 1494, did not return to his country till the very year in which this letter is dated.

The celebrity of Cardinal Bembo, the grandeur of the personage to whom he wrote, and the contents of the letter, have all stimulated me to translate it. It contains an account of a dream of the Cardinal's mother, which, as will be seen, was but too unhappily accomplished. It is as follows:—

"Magnificent Lord—I reply to a letter, in which you have expressed a wish to know the nature of a dream of my mother's, which revealed to her during the night what was to happen to me the next day. To satisfy your curiosity, I shall add to my answer an account of its accomplishment.

"At the time my father was ambassador from your nation to Rome, under the pontificate of Pope Innocent, I found myself detained at Venice, with my mother, by a process, which our family had to sustain against a gentleman, a countryman of ours, called Simon Goro. This Goro sent off here one of his nephews, called Giusto, to plead in his name against me. One morning, as I was coming out of my chamber with the papers in my hand, which I was to lay before the magistrate who had the decision of our suit, I met my mother, who advanced towards me, and asked me whither I was going? Upon my reply, she recommended me not to have any dispute on that day with Giusto, and to confine myself merely to presenting my papers to the judges in his presence. She repeated her request upon this subject very often, which appeared to me so singular, that I could not help asking her the reason. I will tell you, replied she: I dreamed this night that Giusto wounded you in the right hand. You know how often my dreams have been verified; therefore, I entreat you, my dear child, endeavour to have no altercation with that man. I promised

* Raccolta di rime e prose dell' abbate Tagliazucchi, vol. ii.

her. We parted, and I repaired to the tribunal.

"Having met Giusto, I accosted him amicably, and shewing him the papers which I had, I told him I was going to lay them before the judges. Giusto, older than I by some years, had already hurt his reputation, and even deranged his head by his bad conduct. He snatched the papers from my hand, turned his back, went out of the palace, and took to flight. In this situation I walked towards the Rialto, which is the most frequented promenade in Venice. I felt melancholy and depressed. But it was not long before I met Giusto there, who, after the villainy he had played upon me, assumed an insolent and insulting air; the thing went so far, that at last we came to arms. My adversary wounded me in the second finger of the right hand, and cut it so deep in the first joint that it nearly fell off. Thus was accomplished the dream of my mother, which I look upon rather as a revelation; and I declare to you, Magnificent Lord, by that veneration which we owe to God himself, that this recital is the pure and simple truth."

After the perusal of this letter, can any one say what are those laws which thus identify the movements of the imagination with the accidents of human life? The mystery is above our intelligence. Too often the dupes of blind credulity, let us confess, that sometimes we may be no less the dupes of incredulity.

I remain, &c.

July 9, 1807. SOMNUS.

The Rise and Progress of the Commerce of France with India and China.

IT was during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, and at the commencement of Colbert's administration (about the year 1664), that the foundation of the French commerce with the East Indies was laid. The French East India Company was established in 1668, and at that time received many marks of royal favour, and very munificent endowments: these, however, did not prevent the Company, in 1670, from deserting its factory at Surate without paying its debts, or from being driven out of Siam and Tonquin, in both of which places its prospects of ultimate success were rather brilliant than otherwise. In 1697, the same Company resigned its possessions in China; the intercourse of France with this country commenced in 1660. Some new arrangements were made after the peace of Riswick (about 1689) for the establishment of a factory at Pondicherry, which, however, proved by no means effectual in advancing their interests, as appears from the nett proceeds of the sales during the first twenty years of the Company's establishment, which only amounted to 18 or 19,000,000 francs.

A new company, formed in 1698 for conducting the commerce of China, met, at first, with some success; but the breaking out of the Spanish war, in 1703, threw a damp upon its exertions, and the Chinese commerce lay almost dormant in regard to France till 1719, when it was re-united to that of India. Such, at the conclusion of the reign of Louis XIV. was the situation of the commerce of France with India and China. The French settlements in Asia at that epoch were some factories at Pondicherry, Surate, and Mazulipatnam, in India, and at Canton in China; and the total amount of the returns from those places was 5,940,000 francs, namely, pepper to the value of 2,750,000 francs, muslin, 2,790,000 francs, and gold in ingots 400,000. The amount of the exportations from France to India and China, for which the said returns were made, was 2,822,000 francs, namely, piastres to the amount of 2,173,000 francs, manufactured coral 542,000 francs, and wood and metals 107,000 francs.

It was not till the year 1730 that this commerce experienced any considerable extension, at which time the French obtained leave from the Court of Delhi to coin money, a privilege by which their annual profits had an increase of nearly 500,000 francs. About this time too, Dupleix founded the factory at Chandernagor, which having conducted prosperously for the space of twelve

years, he quitted, and was placed in 1742 at the head of the French establishments in Pondicherry; and in the same year the imports of Indian commodities into France amounted to 24,000,000; in fact, Dupleix raised the French commerce in India to the highest pitch of prosperity, and by rendering important services to the neighbouring princes, obtained for his country the vast extent of territory which was ceded to the French in 1751. The ungrateful return which the services of this truly meritorious man met with, is too well known to need repetition in this place; suffice it to state, that, subsequent to his departing from India, Pondicherry was taken, Lally the governor, killed, the English became possessed of all those advantages which the French had previously enjoyed, and the East India Company was reduced to the utmost state of distress till the peace of 1763: at this time it was suggested, that if the Company were freed from the restraint imposed upon it by being subject to the superintendance of the King's commissary, its commerce would regain its former state of prosperity: but these demands for liberty proved instrumental to its destruction in 1769, when the Company's privileges were suspended, and the right of trading to the Indies and China conferred upon the French merchants in general, who continued to trade thither till 1785, when a new company, endowed with numerous grants, was established.—This company continued to engross the trade of India and China till 1790, when the National Assembly passed a decree for unlimited commerce with India beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and shortly afterwards appointed the ports of L'Orient upon the Ocean, and Cette upon the Mediterranean, as the *depots* of Indian commodities.

The actual possessions of the French in India, at the present day, are Karical and Yannon in Pondicherry, Mahe upon the coast of Malabar, and Chandernagor upon the banks of the Ganges, besides several villages adjacent to the aforesaid settlements. In China, the chief possession of the French is the isle of Wampou, which is well peopled, and whose climate is salubrious.—At the epoch of the Revolution, the amount of the cargoes brought into France from India and China was computed for three years previous to that event to have annually been 34,700,000 francs, and of the exports from France, for which these returns were made, 17,424,000 francs.

The classes of merchandise which are at this time brought from India and China to France are nearly as follow: 1st. manufactured commodities, such as white and painted linens, muslins, handkerchiefs, nankeens, and silken stuffs, to the value of 26,600,000 francs; 2d. cinnamon, pepper, tea, and Moka coffee, 6,000,000 francs; 3d. unmanufactured wood, raw silk, and cotton, elephants' teeth, &c. 1,150,000 francs; 4th. porcelain, fans, and shells, 493,000; 5th. and finally, drugs and dying roots to the value of 367,000 francs. The exports for which the said returns are made consist of merchandises, and annually amount to sums conformable to the following statement: 1st. piastres to the value of 17,424,000 francs; 2d. various manufactured commodities, 654,000 francs; 3d. wines and brandy, 745,000 francs; 4th. wood and metals, 700,000 francs; and 5th. various trifling articles to the value of 72,000 francs. The difference of nearly 17,000,000 francs, which from the foregoing statement will be seen to exist between the value of the exports and that of the returns, exhibits on the side of France an apparent profit of 50 per cent; but when from this apparent balance in favour of France are deducted the expenses of fitting out vessels, freight, insurance out and home, commission allowed to factors and custom-house charges, it will be found that the merchants do not gain more than 10 or at the most 15 per cent. profit by this traffic.

As to the internal commerce of China and India, the French settlements reap no benefit from it; it is wholly engrossed by the English and the natives, the former of whom derive from it a profit of nearly 30,000,000 francs annually, besides

the profits arising from their Asiatic imports and their revenues in Bengal, the former of which annually amount to 80,000,000 francs, and the latter to 140,000,000 francs.—What a clear proof is this (if any were wanting) of the flourishing state of British commerce, and its decided superiority over that of France!

LETTER XII.—*On the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

WHEN I first heard of Mr. Whitbread's intention of making an alteration in the laws relating to the poor, I flattered myself that he had some plan in contemplation to relieve the heavy pressure of our present burdens. There is certainly an absolute necessity for doing this, and for placing the poor in many parishes in a more comfortable situation.

It seems to be a prevailing evil with us, that men in high stations seldom think of expenses, while they can raise money, and millions are squandered in a year to no one useful purpose. Mr. Whitbread seems to be one of those who thinks there can be no end to our resources, and therefore he hath not a single idea of easing our parochial assessments, but of increasing them annually half a million, in trying his first doubtful project.

It is not within the limits of his plan to legislate for the benefit of the present age; but he is looking forward to posterity by anticipation, and we are to cast our bread upon the waters, that our grand-children and great grand-children may find it after many days.

They who are so very hasty in adopting new projects ought to be reminded, that in all novelty there is hazard, and in all experiments there is risk of disappointment; for no man can reason so accurately from the past, as to be certain of a future result, and more especially when it depends upon such a multitude as the poor of this kingdom, influenced as they are by various dispositions, habits, passions, and vices; that no human foresight can say, that the means which we now adopt shall produce the effect we design fifty years hence. Why then are we to be amused with doubtful schemes of future relief, when many of us are already deprived, not only of the comforts, but of the necessaries of life? and yet we are to be left, not only without the shadow of a hope of any relaxation of our present parochial burdens, but with a certainty of one fifth being added to them.

But we are told, that if we reflect on the principle of the bill, and the great object it has in view, expense will be a very subordinate consideration. Can they who are so ready to put their hands upon every occasion into the private purses of the people assure us, that our grandchildren shall be raised by their endeavours from their depressed state, and prevented from falling into the idle and vicious manners of the present age, and be raised a step in society? or, are we to trust to the delusive hope of gathering grapes upon thorns, or figs upon thistles? All that we can expect from two years education in a village-school, where children are totally ignorant, is to give them an idea of the power of letters to form words; but this falls very far short of storing the mind with useful knowledge to assist them through the dangerous state of youth up to man.

With every advantage the poor have derived from charity and Sunday schools, still they are rapidly increasing upon us, which is a convincing proof that there is something further necessary, besides teaching them to read, to prevent their poverty and depression; for it is notorious, that the most skilful of our manufacturers and mechanics are the most drunken, worthless, and depraved, and if they had a knowledge of all the ancient and modern languages ever used, they would be idle and worthless still. It is not the want of a knowledge of letters, but the not having any sense of shame, nor a fear of future punishment when they offend against the laws of their Maker, that they become immoral, idle, and fearless of consequences. It is only a trust in a good and merciful Providence, and a dread of reaping as they sow, will ever excite them to endeavour to support themselves with credit in that station in which they are placed; and this will

depend much more upon the examples which they daily see, than the precepts they can imbibe in a village-school, on Mr. Whitbread's plan.

The children of the dependent poor at an early age quit the threshold of their fathers, and are sent into the world without guide or instructor to regulate their appetites, which soon grow active and vigorous; and they every where meet with temptations inviting, and examples encouraging them to gratify inclinations, which demand indulgence with an imperious tone. If we consider the present state of religion and morals in the nations, can we expect that they will resist the prevailing customs, habits, and vices, which are within their reach?

For the last twenty-five or thirty years, there hath been a systematic plan regularly pursued, which hath produced a general profligacy in principle and in practice, among the lower order of the people, and our present habits cannot fail of completing it.

In the American war it was first thought unnecessary for soldiers to attend divine service; and this prepared the way for the dismission of chaplains of regiments; and if the men were occasionally sent to the church nearest their garrison or barrack, it was under the care of a serjeant, who either suffered them to file off when they came to the door, or to go out as soon as they entered, and fill the streets and the alehouses. The militia did not fail to ape the regulars; and when volunteering became fashionable, they followed their example: and the plan which was adopted by our heaven-born Minister to exercise on Sunday, and in the service-time, nearly emptied both churches and meetings, by drawing all the young people of both sexes after them into the field, and the far greatest part have followed the example set them by their superiors, and have never returned again; nor can the little knowledge they may acquire from two years education ever counteract such pernicious practices. If ever the militia should be disembodied and sent back to their own homes, they of themselves will ruin the religious and moral principles of the whole nation.

The Sunday routs and the late dinners confine servants to the whole of the sabbath, without giving them an opportunity of going to any place of religious instruction, and they soon become as indifferent to it as their superiors; and what can we expect more than we see in our dependent poor, when so much is done to make them like the people in France—downright atheists; or, which is nearly the same thing, to live without a knowledge of God in the world.

Even our farmers, in many parts of the kingdom, are too fashionable to attend at church on the sabbath, and their servants are left to follow their own inclinations, and to ridicule religion and the clergy; and can any one be so weak as to suppose, that a little reading, without understanding the meaning of words, can prevail over the poison which issues from such sources?

If we attend to the press for the last forty years, but more especially the last twenty, it will be found, that writers of various denominations have exercised their talents in abusing the establishment and the whole body of the clergy. There are two monthly publications which have been notorious for it. The trash which is issued from the shelves of circulating libraries to fill up the vacant hours of our modern beaux and belles, hath in many instances the same tendency.

Did the first ranks in society in Scotland, when they established their schools, set the people such pernicious examples? or had they so many ways of poisoning their moral principles? or have they had since? if we except Edinburgh; but even there some decency in appearance is kept up during service-time on the sabbath. Did they, when they formed the plan for instructing their dependent poor, neglect all public worship themselves? Did they endeavour to lessen the respect for the clergy, as we have done in the debates in a certain assembly? or did they, while they were inculcating habits of religion, sobriety, and industry, counteract their precepts by a contrary practice? If our manners are quite dif-

ferent, why produce the Scotch education as the only plan to raise our dependent poor from the situation in which they are sunk by our own misconduct, when there is no similarity in the habits of the two nations?

[*To be continued.*]

The Contemplatist.

No. I.

Animo vidit, ingenio complexus est, eloquentia illuminavit. PATERCULUS.

THE sprightliness of wit, the sententious gravity of wisdom, the stores of learning, and the gaiety of humor, have already been displayed in the form of periodical essays, under various appellations. Of these some hold a distinguished rank in the literature of the country; while others, though not calculated to excite admiration or command applause, enjoy the merit of contributing to our stock of amusement by harmless merriment and humble truths, pleasingly expressed. It cannot, however, be doubted, that each of them began their career with equal expectations of success; hoping to meet, not only with adulatory distinction from their contemporaries, but to enlighten and delight succeeding ages, when their authors were alike insensible to censure and to praise—to pre-eminence and to neglect! How they have succeeded affords a useful lesson to mankind; that, however the illusions of pride, the partiality of friends, or the confidence of vanity, may excite extensive hopes and boundless expectations of success, yet substantial merit alone ought to claim or can obtain it; that the ambition which prompts our exertions, and points to the highest place, may yet qualify us to hold a useful and respectable station; and that the world, unbiassed by prejudice, and unmarked by partiality, awards its honour slowly but justly, and adjudges, with strict fidelity, the glories of immortal fame, to the emanations of genius, and to the maxims of wisdom.

It is well, however, that every man, who proposes to call the attention of the public towards himself, should have a just consciousness of his own powers; he should at least regard himself as possessing some excellencies worthy of being known—some powers of mind—some nicety of discrimination—some knowledge of mankind—and some acquirements of study, which intitle him to their attention. Without this he will either sink into despondency as he contemplates his undertaking, or rely too much upon adventitious assistance, which he will accept with indiscriminate facility. As to myself, neither upborne by the airy bubbles of imaginary excellence, nor depressed by the gloomy apprehensions of total disqualification, I rely, with steady resolution, upon my own exertions; not wholly careless of the applause of my countrymen, but resolved either to deserve it, or to desist from my labours whenever neglect teaches me that I have over-valued my pretensions. I shall neither court attention by an alluring display of professions, nor deprecate censure by the shallow artifice of confessing that I deserve it; the one would impose a restraint upon me I should be unwilling to endure; and the other would betray either a consummate stupidity, or a duplicity unworthy a man who means fairly. The question cannot long vibrate between doubt and certainty; a few numbers will ascertain whether my lucubrations be or be not deserving of the attention of the public; and that period I shall pass with few emotions of hope or fear, for I have lived too long in the world not to know, that neither hope nor fear can accelerate or retard the decisions of mankind.

It has been customary with my predecessors to give a fictitious account of themselves and coadjutors, corresponding to the character they intend to support throughout. It is not often safe to dispute the prescriptive power of custom; and I should feel undoubted satisfaction in complying with an established mode, could I persuade myself that I should either contribute to the amusement of my readers, or administer to my own inclinations; as to the former they could derive little benefit or delight from treading again in a path where I could scatter none of the flowers of novelty, could lead them into no undiscovered windings, or amuse them with any yet unseen beauties; and I

should feel as little exultation in reflecting that I had become in my outset an humble imitator, and had laboured fruitlessly to embellish a road which my predecessors have already covered with a profusion of beauties! There is a pride in the mind of man which makes him ambitious of distinction, and all distinction is founded upon original excellence: whatever charge of imitation therefore may be urged against me in the progress of my undertaking, I am at least resolved to make an auspicious commencement. But let it not therefore be supposed that because I have disclaimed all limitation, I have in fact no definite idea in my own mind of what I intend to do; I have traced an extensive outline, embracing many subjects, at once interesting, curious, and important; but the colouring, the lights and shades, the smaller objects, and the diversification of scenery, remain to be filled up, as accident may direct, curiosity excite, or adventitious assistance may supply. No man can trace with decided accuracy, the future operations of his own mind; they will often be irregular where he expected correctness; often incongruous where he looked for congruity and order; sometimes dull, when he imagined to pour forth strains of eloquence, or corruscations of wit; and at others, discursive and rambling, when he awaited concentration of ideas, and propriety of language. To limit this faculty would be ridiculous if possible; but its aerial combinations despise the imaginary shackles of man, and proves the divinity of its origin, by its superiority over the forms of matter and of life.

While, therefore, I leave to the impulsions of chance, a great part of my future speculations, I have yet imposed *one* rule upon myself, which though I state it, I trust my readers would have given me a generous credit for, had it been omitted: it is, to make the improvement of life, and the diffusion of morality my first and greatest object; to inculcate whatever can arm the mind against the passions, or root out any unworthy sentiments which may prevail: to watch over the manners of my countrymen with a rigid severity, whenever they tend towards degeneracy; to furnish argument for virtue, and objections to vice; finally, to omit nothing (speaking with a reference to the individual powers of man) which can either promote our moral happiness here, or future welfare in a world to come.

This I would wish to be the distinguishing feature of my labours; and with it to mingle whatever can improve the taste, enlarge the mind, or contribute to the innocent amusement of my readers; whence what may be termed the decorative parts of literature will appear in pleasing and varied succession, thus alternately ministering to the highest and to the lowest of our intellectual pleasures.

The communication of knowledge has generally been attended with more or less difficulty, not always from the inaptitude of the recipient, but sometimes from its injudicious administration. It is delicately observed by Pope, that

> 'Men must be taught, as tho' you taught them not;
> And things *unknown*, propos'd as things *forgot*"

The fact is, pride, under some one or other of its various modifications, attends us all through life; and the pride of knowledge is, perhaps of all others, the most independent. It is not that men are unwilling to learn, but that they are averse from being regarded as learners, for it silently implies a superiority which most minds revolt at. In our endeavours, therefore, to facilitate the interchange of ideas, it is of obvious importance that we should employ those means which may be best calculated to produce the desired effect. Under this impression, I have adopted the form of an Essayist, that my lucubrations may neither offend the learned, who might expect unity or design, nor alarm those who would tremble to sit down to a laboured, connected, and extensive Ethical production; also to administer to that class of readers, who will thus be enabled to acquire a store of ideas with little trouble, and fit them to pass for men of thought amid the noisy conviviality of a club, the polite replies of an assembly, or the easy desultory conversation of a tea table.

Such are my views. If I have pro-

mised too much, it is from an ambition to please; and should I fail in performing what I have promised, it will be from that want of ability for which no labour can compensate.

On the Liberty *of* Speech.

"The best way to maintain liberty of speech in Parliament, is to make use of it." Lord Haversham.

THIS discussion embraces one of those points, which must be confessed to be of the highest importance to a civilised and free government, but on which opinions will necessarily vary, and the elucidation of which is attended with many difficulties. Liberty of speech, however, being restricted to particular situations, and to distinct associations of men, is susceptible of some definition. Here, therefore, it essentially differs from another principle of our political constitution. Unlike that of debate, the freedom of the press seems limited only by the law of libels, which unfortunately admits of so many evasions and exceptions, as in many cases to allow no salutary and effectual prohibition.

Liberty of speech is among the first requests made by the representatives of this country to the king, on the meeting of a new parliament. This petition, which is preferred by the Speaker, as the mouth of the Commons, begs,—"That the Commons may, during their sitting, have free Access to his Majesty: that they may have Freedom of Speech in their House, and may be Free from Arrests." These requests are so usually conceded, that I know of no instance in which either of them has experienced the least resistance on the part of the crown. They comprise, indeed, the compact between the people and the monarch. They are the essential and legitimate conditions by which both these branches of our constitution co-operate for the welfare of the whole.

But this petition, it should be observed, is on the behalf of the lower house of legislature only; the upper house consisting of peers of the realm, who, in virtue of that dignity, are the hereditary counsellors of the sovereign, and by birth entitled to those franchises, which must be conferred on a commoner by the election of constituents.

I propose to divide the consideration of this subject into three heads, which may also admit of subdivisions. The primary distinctions are first, as it respects the Speaker of the Commons; secondly, as it affects the Deliberations of the Members of that House; and thirdly, as it refers to various Public Associations.

To be Speaker of the Commons, is to sustain an office of real dignity. He ought to be a person of great experience and ability in the concerns of parliament; of unsuspected integrity, of high public zeal, of firm and even dispositions, of strict impartiality, of conciliating manners, of a commanding address. He is the representative of the representatives of the people; he is the voice of the nation; and, as such, he is invested with a freedom allotted to no other subject. He may address to the throne the sentiments of the country. He is empowered boldly to utter the language of reprehension, as well as of congratulation.

He it is who can alone regulate the disputes of the senate, and from whose decision there exists no appeal.

With all its privileges, there are several limitations to the freedom of senatorial oratory. No allusion can be made to the king personally: no transaction ought to be attributed to a representative nominally; nor should any irrelevant topics be needlessly introduced. Public affairs may otherwise be fairly discussed, canvassed, and exposed.

Every man's dwelling being here deemed his castle, private opinion is unfettered and uninfluenced by political restrictions. Each person may think what he pleases, and, in general, speak what he thinks. This universal emancipation of mind, paradoxical as the position may seem, contributes at once to the independence of the individual and the security of the state.

Unlimited expression of sentiment, however, does not extend to subordinate meetings and popular societies. Such confederacies have always been vigilantly scrutinised by the governing power, and have, at various

epochas, been wisely subjected to those ordinances which the circumstances of the times imperiously dictated.

It is not our reproach, that liberty is undistinguishable from licentiousness. Submission, with us, is doubtless "a proud submission," and one "which dignifies dependence;" but still it is submission. Our very liberties are a species of gratuitous concessions. An indescribable delicacy pervades and animates the whole of our body politic. What were once matters of supreme right have become matters of grace; and what thus became matters of grace, are now become matters of right—acknowledged, yet unenforced.

We *petition* for liberty of speech, but we *demand* that our petition be granted!

Compared with these united kingdoms, therefore, even as to the liberty of speech, there is no country in which authority and freedom are so admirably tempered. Our obedience is our choice. We know and appreciate our common advantages; but we are deeply sensible, at the same time, of the conduct by which only our privileges can be preserved, uninterrupted and unimpaired. We appear to solicit favours which cannot be denied; and by this system of acting preserve that decorum without which polished communities lose all their dignity and much of their felicity. LEO.

June 24, 1807.

On the Influence of Signs in the Formation of Ideas; proposed as a prize question by the National Institute at Paris.

THE question proposed by the class of political and moral sciences of the National Institute, as a subject for the prize, namely, *On the Influence of Signs in the formation of Ideas*, has, as you well know, been the source of a multiplicity of memoirs. But at a period like the present, nothing otherwise could be expected, when all minds are unanimously directed towards speculative sciences. Yet, notwithstanding, I must confess, that I do not regard the solution of this question as in any degre every important to the improvement of morality or *Psycologie*.* It is most undoubtedly a thing more curious than useful to know what modifications of our soul cannot aspire to the rank of an idea without associating with other modifications, the particular characters of which are denominated signs. But to the mutual advancement of all sciences there remains one question, whose solution is particularly interesting, and which ought in consequence to engross the mind of the philosopher. It is the following:

Are there any means of correcting such signs as are inappropriate, and of rendering all sciences equally capable of demonstration?

Here is beyond dispute one of the most important questions possible to be offered to the meditation of the learned; and he who shall resolve it in such a manner as to produce the general suffrage of men of learning, may regard himself as highly meriting the universal esteem of mankind.†

Whoever has read polemical writings, and made any progress in the art of analising ideas, will not for a moment doubt, that "in the sciences, which furnish eternal food for dispute, the difference of opinion does not necessarily proceed from the inaccuracy of such signs as men are necessitated to adopt, in order to communicate their thoughts." This question, however, being rendered beyond the possibility of doubt, by the writings of our most celebrated metaphysicians, and above all by Condillac, we shall pass it over without any further consideration: but again—Is it possible to carry the human language to that degree of accuracy and precision, so that similar words in similar cases and circumstances should always present the

---

* This word is purely French. I have retained it because I knew of no one word, in English, which was equivalent to it. The French academy define it "*A Treatise on the Soul, or the Science of the Soul.*"

† On this subject I would refer my reader to Locke, who has employed three whole chapters on the imperfection and abuse of words. *See Ess. Hum. Und. vol. 2. b. 3. chap. 9.*

same sense to different persons employing them? I have ever considered the solution of this question as essentially connected with that of the two following:

"1. Is it possible to enumerate all the simple and indefinite ideas which enter into the composition of a language?"

"2. Were this enumeration made, is it possible to assign the precise quantity of simple ideas of which each word should be the collective sign?"

It is evident that, if these two could be affirmatively replied to, the first would be speedily decided. In fact, no one has ever contested the precision and clearness of simple and indefinite ideas, such as are indicated by the following words: *red, blue, bitter, cold, hot, more, less, equal, anterior, posterior, &c.* If then they are able to explain all the technical terms of sciences by ideas similar to those which I have cited, no one will presume to deny that they will quickly exhaust the most fecund source of those disputes and divisions which agitate the learned world.—However, let us first see if it be possible to enumerate all the simple ideas which enter into the composition of a language; and on this subject I shall first present my reader with the sentiments of D'Alembert, where the nature of the question is very justly estimated: it is extracted from the Encyclopædie article *dictionary*.

"In a dictionary of a language, says our academic philosopher, there are three things to be principally considered: the signification of words, their use, &c. The signification of words are established by accurate definitions——the definitions ought to be clear, precise, and as brief as possible ——but as the definition consists in explaining one word by one or many others, hence it ensues that there are words which ought never to be defined; for suppose it otherwise, all the definitions would present only a corrupt assemblage in which one word would be explained by another, which ought rather to serve as its own explanation. Hence it follows, that in the first place, a dictionary, in which every word, without exception, is defined, must necessarily be far from a good one, and secondly, that it cannot be the work of a philosophic mind. But what are those words in a language which neither can nor ought to be defined. Their number is perhaps infinitely greater than would be imagined. But the greatest difficulty in determining this, consists in there being words regarded by certain authors as capable of definition, and rejected by others as altogether impossible; such are, for example, the words '*soul, space, curves,*' &c.; but there are, nevertheless, a great number of words which, in the opinion of every one, resist all kind of definition. These are principally those words which indicate the general properties of bodies, as *existence, thought, sensation; time,* and many others. Hence, the first object of the author of a dictionary of a language, is to form, as far as he is able, an exact list of those words which may be regarded as the philosophical roots of a language. But in this list of original and primitive words there are two errors to be avoided: 1. If too brief he will often experience the inconvenience of being necessitated to explain words which do not require it; 2. If too prolix he may mistake for two different words, what in fact enclose the same idea, &c.*

* It may perhaps be acceptable to the reader to present him here with the opinions of two celebrated men, who have briefly touched upon the above subject, namely, Burke and Johnson; and to begin with the former, who, in his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful," thus expresses himself:

"When we define we seem in danger of circumscribing nature within the bounds of our own notions, which we often take up by hazard, or embrace on trust, or form, out of a limited and partial consideration of the object before us, instead of extending our ideas to take in all that nature comprehends according to her manner of combining. We are limited in our enquiry, by the strict laws to which we have submitted at our setting out.

"Circa vilem patulumque morabimur orbem unde pudor proferre vetat aut operis lex.

"A definition may be very exact,

On this piece of D'Alembert's I have some few observations to offer. I agree with him, that it is impossible to define all the words in a language, and that a project thus conceived would argue but little philosophy in the mind of its author; but with regard to the great quantity of indefinite words, which he apparently attributes to languages, I am not altogether of his opinion. The reasons on which I ground my dissent will speedily be seen; in the mean time, is it not surprising, that a mind so accurate should seemingly deliver up to arbitrary rules the arrangement of the proposed list of philosophical roots, imagining that a lexicographer might, according to the exigence of his labour, contract or lengthen its dimensions? The fact is, that D'Alembert had either not sufficiently extended his researches into this subject, or that the ideas which he conceived of it were somewhat perplexed and confused. There are not, as in grammar, any philosophical roots, whose number can never be established but by conjectures more or less probable. A philosophical root is, as it were, a fact familiar to all those who know how to handle the instrument of analysis. We might as well call a philosophical root a word whose signification can resolve itself; if then I am able to produce the number of simple ideas or perceptions of the mind, which have concurred in its formation, the word would sooner or later be erased from this list of roots; as were I to pretend to exclude a word actually indefinite, the defect of my definitions (which would merely be a repetition in different terms of the word defined) would quickly be perceived, and the word, spite of aught I could do, restored to that same list. Time, then, and the progress of universal reason alone, can effect the completion of an exact list of all the philosophical roots of a language; and if I run the hazard of proposing one, it will be less as a model incapable of being either enlarged or contracted, than as an essay by which I would excite the attention of the learned towards an object, which evidently influences the perfection of human reason, and consequently the happiness of society.

I divide all the simple ideas, or as D'Alembert calls them, all the philosophical roots of a language into four kinds, positive, negative, absolute, and relative.

Those ideas simply positive, and which are at the same time all of them absolute, or comprise the modifications of the soul, which are denominated sensations, namely, *colours, smells, tastes, sounds, cold, heat*, also the ideas which we receive from tangible bodies, as *matter, resistance, movement*, and lastly, those which we know by the force of some intuitive sense, such are the ideas of *strength, pain*, and *pleasure*. I would wish to precede with some reflections

---

and yet go but a very little way towards informing us of the nature of the thing defined; but let the virtue of a definition be what it will in the order of things, it seems rather to follow than precede our enquiry, of which it ought to be considered as the result."

Dr. Johnson, in his preface to his dictionary, has the following words:

"That part of my work on which I expect malignity most to fasten is the "*Explanation*," in which I cannot hope to satisfy those who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonimes, because the idea signified by them has no more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled or indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness but light impedes and distresses it: things may not only be too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but the supposing something intuitively known and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition."—TRANS.

the list of simple negative and relative ideas.

The soul, on ceasing to experience any modification either agreeable or disagreeable, does not immediately return to the same state in which it found itself previous to that modification, but like a spring, which continues to oscillate after being compressed, it feels and is agitated subsequent to the cause which occasioned its sensations has ceased to act upon it: as for example,—there always remains a degree of inquietude after pleasure and an agreeable sentiment after pain. These modifications, or rather situations of the soul, absolutely positive, though resulting from the cessation of those which preceded them, have always been remarked and expressed by words, whenever they were to us of any importance. The colours and resistance of bodies, with which we are surrounded, constitute to us the two grand sources of pleasure and pain; the privation of colours and the cessation of resistance have therefore been considered as giving birth to two real situations of the soul: the former expressed by the word *darkness*; the latter by the words *space, vacuum, nothing, emptiness**; and if they have not given names to *all* the rugatives of those modifications which individuality can experience, it is owing to our not having sufficiently expressed them, like those of colours, resistance, movement, &c.

The following enumeration of the negative roots of the French language are, I believe, all that can be discovered;

1. *Darkness*, negation of colours.
2. *Insipidity*, negation of taste.
3. *Silence*, negation of sounds.
4. *Space vacuum, nothing emptiness*, negation of matter of resistance, &c.
5. *Repose*, negation of movement.
6. *Power*, negation of those obstacles which often oppose themselves to the display of moral and physical strength.

Our capacity of feeling, perceiving, or representing, is not confined to unity of impression or idea; many ideas and impressions, either simple or complex, can exist simultaneously in the soul, and he who compares them together will perceive the different affinities which exist between them; there are compound affinities which may be defined, as for example,—I can very clearly define what I mean by the relations of father, husband, citizen, &c. but were I demanded what I meant by the affinities of priority, posteriority, &c. the answer would be more difficult.

[*To be continued.*]

* It is owing to the not having made these reflections, that so many metaphysicians have been embarrassed to explain how they could denominate the negations or privations of being. These are not precisely the negations or privations which they have endeavoured to describe, but they are the different situations of the soul which result from them. I need hardly warn my readers, that there are differences of synonima between these four words.

Account of a curious Disease prevalent at Astracan. From a Foreign Work.

THERE is at Astracan a sort of *leprosy*, which they call the *Disease of Crimea*, and which attacks people of all ages, but principally the lower class, who live commonly upon bad fish and crude or salted provisions. It does not reach its height of malignity till towards the end of some years, and then it becomes mortal; so that what might have cured it at the commencement is no longer of any effect. The first symptoms by which it announces itself are a swelled and blueish face, red spots in different parts of the body, particularly at the extremities: these spots are not painful at first, but in the end they occasion itchings and violent smartings. At the end of a couple of years the whole skin becomes rough, hard, scaly, and assume a red colour approaching to brown; the face swells considerably, and becomes absolutely deformed. The glands, which are beneath the skin of the face, under the tongue, those of the nose, and of all the extremities, become indurated and schirrous. The tumours open by degrees and degenerate (commonly

in the legs) into malignant ulcers, which exhale a fœtid smell. Some of these ulcers dry of themselves and close, in which state they remain some time, but often they break out afresh. The exulcerated buboes form a hideous scab, and when they dry, the patient feels a dreadful itching. If any of the scabs should by accident be torn off, ulcers immediately form, which penetrate to the very bone, and there have been examples where the fingers or toes have fallen off joint by joint. At last the disease penetrates into the system, the throat exulcerates, the nostrils close, or are filled with matter. The tongue and the palate are excoriated, and often all the hair falls off. In this deplorable situation, the patient preserves his appetite entire, and in general enjoys a tranquil sleep; the perspiration is sometimes free and sometimes interrupted: some feel pains in the limbs, especially when there is any change in the atmosphere; others experience head-aches; the pulse is weak and quick, especially towards the night. It cannot be said that this leprosy is contagious, though it sometimes attacks whole families. It appears, that this dreadful disease must be ascribed to an extreme degree of corruption in the blood, and in the other humours of which it is formed, and that it may be regarded as the very last stage of a scorbutic affection.

BLASPHEMY OF MILTON.

SIR,

IN reading the Paradise Lost of Milton, I have always paused at the following lines;

"*Evil* into the mind of GOD, or man
"May *come* and go, so unapproved, and
"leave
"No spot, or blame behind, &c."
B. v. l. 117.

That evil in the mind of man, *unapproved*, loses its name there is no reason to doubt; or were it not so, what an awful reckoning would the purest bosom have to make! But the idea that *evil* can at all enter the *mind* of the CREATOR, appears to me so unequivocally impious, that I am at a loss to conceive how it could ever come from the pen of Milton. The bright virtue that shadows round the Deity can know no spot; its purity must be above the consciousness of evil in itself, or it cannot be celestial. Perhaps this passage may be susceptible of some recondite interpretation unknown to me, though I confess I can think of none. Bishop Newton says nothing upon it. I would read with pleasure any application of the line that could remove from Milton so heavy a charge.

I remain, &c.

Oxford, June 30, 1807. M.

A SINGULAR WELSH LAW.

SIR,

I WAS struck with the singularity of the following curious law, to be found at p. 85 of the *Leges Wallicæ*. It is characteristic of a rude age, and I should think could hardly at any time be often complied with. I know not how a modern lady would consent to such a form of adjuration.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

London, July 14, 1807. G. D.

"Si mulier stuprata lege cum viro agere velit, et si vir factum pernegaverit, mulier, membro virili sinistra prehenso, et dextra reliquiis sanctorum imposita, juret super illas, quod is per vim se isto membro vitiaverit."

THE BEE.—No. I.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

DR. JOSEPH WARTON.

THIS elegant scholar was invited, while Master of Winchester, to meet a relative of Pope, who, from her connexion with the family, he was taught to believe could furnish him with much valuable and private information. Incited by all that eagerness which so strongly characterised him, he on his introduction sat immediately close to the lady, and by enquiring her consanguinity to Pope, entered at once on the subject; when the following dialogue took place: "Pray, Sir, did not you write a book about my cousin Pope?" "Yes, Madam." "They tell me 'twas vastly clever. He wrote a great many plays, did not he?" "I have heard only of one attempt, Madam." "Oh no; I beg your pardon, that was Mr. Shakspeare; I always confound them." "This was

too much even for the Doctor's gallantry; he replied, "Certainly, Madam;" and, with a bow, changed his seat to the contrary side of the room, where he sat, to the amusement of a large party, with such a mingled countenance of archness and chagrin, such a struggle between his taste for the ridiculous, and his natural politeness, as could be pourtrayed only by his speaking and expressive countenance. In a few minutes he quitted the company, but not without taking leave of the lady in the most polite and unaffected manner.

COLLINS AND LANGHORNE.

Langhorne, knowing that Collins was buried at Chichester, travelled thither to visit the grave of his favorite poet. On enquiry, he found that Mr. Collins was interred in a sort of garden, surrounded by the cloyster of the cathedral, which is called the Paradise, and into this burial ground he was admitted by the sexton. In the evening he supped with an inhabitant of the town, and describing to him the spot sacred to his sorrow, he was told, that his effusions of feeling had not been misapplied, for he had been lamenting a very honest man, and a very useful member of society, *Mr. Collins the taylor!*

JAMES THOMSON.

So egregiously lazy was this poet, that he has been seen standing at a peach-tree, with both hands in his pockets, eating the fruit as it grew; and it is recorded of him by Dr. Johnson, that, being once discovered in bed at a very late hour of the day, when he was asked why he did not rise, his answer was, "Troth mon, I hae nae motive."

ORIGINAL LETTER OF VOLTAIRE.

[The following is copied literally from the autograph of Voltaire, now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Sim, editor of a late edition of Mickle's Poems.]

Sir,

j wish you good health, a quick sale of y^r burgundy, much latin and greek to one of y^r Children, much Law, much of cooke, and littleton, to the other. quiet and joy to mistrss brinsden, money to all. when you'll drink y^r burgundy with m^r furneze pray tell him j'll never forget his favours.

But dear john be so kind as to let me know how does my lady Bollingbrooke. as to my lord j left him so well j dont doubt he is so still. but j am very uneasie about my lady. if she might have as much health as she has Spirit and witt, Sure She would be the Strangest body in england. pray dear s^r write me Something of her, of my lord; and of you. direct y^r letter by the penny post at m^r Cavalier, Belitery Square by the R. exchange j am sincerely and heartily y^r most humble most obedient rambling friend VOLTAIRE.

to

john Brinsden, esq.
durham's yard
by charing cross.

On the Genius of SCHILLER *and the* "ROBBERS."

Sir,

I AM one of those who consider the writings of Schiller with particular enthusiasm; they contain a grandeur, a sublimity of language and idea, that can be known and felt only by those who are capable of reading them in the original. The translations we have of him convey no more idea of his merit, than the rude copy of a sign painter would of the colouring of Raffael. His mode of expression, his language, his thoughts are often so peculiar, that it is not always possible to find synonima to express them, at least not without considerable pains and reflection; therefore, when it is considered that all the translations which have yet appeared, have been the production of haste and often of ignorance, it will not appear surprising that all his beauties have evaporated. Nor are grandeur and sublimity his only characteristics; in pathos he is indeed mighty; there are some scenes in the Robbers so highly wrought, that they are almost too powerful; they rend the heart with agony. I cannot help considering this play as his master-piece upon the whole. It was his first production, when his youthful mind soared on the wings of

rapt enthusiasm; and by forgetting the dull realities of existence, he has grouped such an awful yet commanding picture as perhaps never was equalled. The character of *Karl* (Charles) is dangerously lovely; invested as he is with such high endowments, with such magnanimity, such generosity, such benevolence, love, and filial piety; you forget that he is a robber and a murderer. How great he appears in the scene with the Commissary in the second act; and what pen ever traced a more affecting spectacle than the second scene of the third act presents, when on the banks of the Danube? What a conflict between the native dignity of a high mind and the compunctions of remorse! How natural the exclamation!

"Es war eine zeit, wo ich nicht schlafen konnte, wenn ich mein nachtgebeth vergessen hatte." *There was a time when I could not sleep if I forgot my nightly prayer.*

In the scene with Amelia and the Robbers, after the death of his father, and where at length he kills her, he appears truly great. The whole of this is worked up with uncommon skill, and abundantly proves my assertion, that Schiller was eminent in pathos. A modern poet of great excellence has alluded to this part of the play in the following lines:

"Or will they learn how generous
"worth sublimes
"The robber Moor, and pleads for
"all his crimes!
"How poor Amelia kissed, with many
"a tear,
"His hand blood-stained, but ever,
"ever dear!
"Hung on the tortur'd bosom of her
"lord,
"And wept and pray'd perdition from
"his sword!
"Nor sought in vain! At that heart-
"piercing cry
"The strings of nature crack'd with
"agony!
"He, with delirious laugh, the dagger
"hurl'd,
"And burst the ties that bound him
"to the world!
"Turn from his dying words, that
"smite with steel
"The shuddering thoughts, or wind
"them on the wheel."

Pleasures of Hope.

It never surprised me, after I read this play in the original, that its effect in Germany was what has been reported,—that many young noblemen of character, infatuated with the seductive character of Charles, formed themselves into a band of robbers. At the time I first read it, I was myself so heated with the noble character of Charles, that in the fervor of the moment I could have forsaken society, and leagued myself with a Roller, a Kosinsky, &c.

In this play, every character is so distinctly marked, that each is perfect in itself; what is said by them, can be said by no other. This is the perfection of dramatic writing.—Amelia, Francis, and Count Moor, are drawn so accurately, that they fill the mind without confusion; every one of the robbers too possesses appropriate qualities. This is an excellence in which Schiller approaches to Shakspeare; and Shakspeare alone in our country has attained it. Except in his plays, we rarely have more than two principal and marked characters; sometimes only one; and the rest of the Dramatis Personæ are mere nominal beings divested of every thing that can distinguish them from the million. Otway is next to Shakspeare in this power, as he is in many others. In Venice Preserved there are three leading and finely-drawn characters, and in the Orphan there are four or five.

The Robbers is perhaps of all Schiller's plays the most difficult to translate. Nay, there are some passages which, I will venture to say, *cannot* be rendered into English, so as to preserve the full beauty of the original. I will quote two or three of these, that your German readers may have an opportunity of exercising their skill: for though I have spoken so positively, I should be glad to have my assertion disproved. I shall mark in Italics those parts that I think cannot be translated.

Amelia says to Francis in the se-

cond scene, Act. i. that in the whole creation she wished to see him alone; and she adds, "Du! Eizig du!—*heiss & hungrig hab ich nach dir gelechzt!*"

In the fourth scene of the third act, the young Kosinsky wishes to join the troop of Charles; but Charles endeavours to dissuade him from it in a style of feeling and solemn oratory. Kosinsky to one of his objections replies,—"Ich weiss was du sagen willst—Ich bin vier und zwanzig jahr alt, aber ich habe *degen blinken gesehen, und Kugeln um mich* SURREN *gehort.*"

The difficulty of the following is not so much in single words, as in preserving the general beauty of the whole idea by an appropriate use of language. Amelia, when discoursing with Charles (though not aware that it is he, because he is supposed to be killed in battle), feels a strange emotion rising in her bosom towards the stranger, as she supposes him to be. Charles lays his head on her breast, and says, "ich wurzle hier. Und *hier* will ich sterben."

Amelia. (sehr zerstort) "Weg—Lass mich—was hast du gemacht mann? Weg mit deinem lippen—(sie Kämpft ohnmächtig gegen seine bestürmung) *Gottloses feuer schleicht in meinen adern* (zärtlich und unter thränen) *Und musstest du Kommen aus fernen landen eine liebe zu stürzen die dem tode trotze?* (sie drückt ihm fester an die brust) *Gott vergebe dirs, jungling!*"

In this play too a word is used, which is frequent with Schiller, and which I have also met with in Wieland; it is very expressive; it implies what we call the *rattles*, when a person is dying. With the Germans it is a verb, and those who know the language will confess, that the pronunciation is not unlike the thing signified. It is capable of being used with uncommon beauty, as in the following instance, where Hermann, who is suborned by Francis to feign a story of Charles' death in the field of battle, says, shewing a pretended sword of Charles, "Nimm dies schwerdt, *röchelte* er, &c."

It is much to be regretted, that no person of genius and sufficient leisure has undertaken to translate this play of Schiller's, and indeed all his works. Were I to judge from a very small specimen, there is one gentleman whom I think eminently capable of it; neither would such a task be unworthy of his abilities: I mean the Rev. Mr. Whiter, of Cambridge, author of *Etymologicum Magnum*, in which work he mentions Schiller, and gives a translation of a few lines of this play, and of a very difficult part, in such a manner as authorises me to believe that a translation of the whole from his pen would be a real service to the British public. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will quote the passage from the work in question.

"The dream of Francis exhibits the most solemn narrative that can well be presented to the feelings of an audience. It is the *Day of Judgment* in all its terrors, from the mouth of guilt in the moment of delirium. The picture is too beautiful and natural to omit it here.

"The dreamer, Francis, exclaims *(See the tragedy of the Robbers, act. 5. scene 1.)* 'Hark! methought I held a 'princely banquet, and all beat bliss 'about my heart! and I laid me down 'in my garden of pleasure, deep 'drunken with delights! and suddenly! suddenly! a monstrous thunder 'struck on my astonished ear! I stag'gered trembling up; and behold! 'methought I saw the whole horizon 'outflaming in a fiery blaze; and 'mountains, and cities, and forests, 'all melting as wax before a furnace, 'and a howling wind-storm *swept* be'fore it the seas, the heaven, and the 'earth!'"

This is a glowing and spirited version. Perhaps it even surpasses the original. The writer adds the following remark upon this sublime description:

"There is one passage in Virgil which well deserves to be remembered, where the word *verro* has been used to imply the most violent part of its figurative meaning. This sublime passage appears to have been present to the thoughts of Schiller, when he made choice of the same metaphor on a still more awful and tremendous occasion. Virgil, in his poem, Æn. I. 60, says,

Celsa sedet Æolus arce,
Sceptra tenens; mollitque animos, et temperat iras.

Ni faciat, maria, ac terras, cœlumque, profundum,
Quippe FERANT *rapidi secum* VERRANT*que per auras.*

In some future letter I will offer a few more remarks upon Schiller's other productions, and a translation of some of his finest passages: for the present I conclude this epistle with quoting an ode of Dr. Watts' upon the *Day of Judgement*, which is, in my opinion, grand, and awful, and sublime. It will not suffer by a comparison with Schiller. It is very unlike the usual style of his poetry, which is turgid and bombastic; and hence (as is often the case), the obscurity of the present really beautiful production. I say obscurity; for I have mentioned it to some literary friends, who seemed not aware of its existence, and smiled at my enthusiasm till they had read it, when they were unanimous as to its merits. I think the fifth, sixth, and seventh stanzas very fine.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT,
An Ode.

When the fierce north-wind, with his airy forces,
Rears up the Baltic to a foaming fury;
And the red lightning, with a storm of hail, comes
Rushing amain down.

How the poor sailors stand amazed and tremble!
While the hoarse thunder, like a bloody trumpet,
Roars a loud onset to the gaping waters,
Quick to devour them.

Such shall the noise be, and the wild disorder,
(If things eternal may be like these earthly)
Such the dire terror when the great archangel
Shakes the Creation;

Tears the strong pillars of the vault of Heaven,
Breaks up old marble, the repose of princes.
See the graves open, and the bones arising
Flames all around them!

Hark the shrill outcries of the guilty wretches!
Lively bright horror, and amazing anguish,
Stare through their eye-lids, while the living worm lies
Gnawing within them.

Thoughts, like old vultures, prey upon their heart-strings,
And the smart twinges, when the eye beholds the
Lofty judge frowning, and a flood of vengeance
Rolling afore him.

Hopeless immortals! how they scream and shiver,
While devils push them to the pit, wide-yawning,
Hideous, and gloomy, to receive them headlong
Down to the centre.

Stop here my fancy! (all away, ye horrid
Doleful ideas) come, arise to Jesus,
How he sits God-like! and the saints around him
Throned, yet adoring!

O may I sit there when he comes triumphant,
Dooming the nations! then ascend to glory,
While our Hosannas, all along the passage,
Shout the Redeemer!

I confess this ode has always struck me as being one of the finest compositions of its kind in our language: the ideas are grand, the expressions correspond with the ideas, and the subject is itself awful and important.

I remain, &c. W.

July 16, 1807.

CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

Specimens of the later English Poets, with Preliminary Notices. By ROBERT SOUTHEY. 3 vols. 8vo. 1807.

MR. SOUTHEY has earned a name in literature by various productions of various merit; he has aspired to be the founder of a new school of poetry, and he has succeeded to a certain degree; he has succeeded as all attempts at eccentricity, all perversions of genius, all violations of common sense, ever will succeed; by attracting the notice, the imitation, the applause of weak and giddy minds, and by exciting in men of sound judgment and pure taste, ridicule and contempt. We have read Mr. Southey's productions, nor do we wish to deny that they possess some

good passages; we having seen in them enough to entitle their author to a decent reputation while he lives, and perhaps, an obscure corner in some future biographical dictionary after his death; but we have seen likewise, a forced and turgid style, a silly affectation of pathos which has more frequently been the true *bathos*; pages of prosaic inanity, miscalled poetry; every possible fault against true taste and genius; and a nauseating appearance of simplicity in thought and diction, which often reminded us of the infantile puerilities of the nursery. He is an elaborate manufacturer of epics and quartos, in which we believe he already equals Sir Richard Blackmore* of *epopeean* memory; and whose singular fate as an author we recommend to the reflection of Mr. Southey. If men will mistake the habit of writing pensyllable lines *usque ad infinitum* for the inspirations of true genius, they ought to be reminded that the most exuberant powers of mind may degenerate into perfect emptiness, if suffered to dilate upon every topic of fancy with such alarming diffusion. Homer, Virgil, Tasso, Milton, were content with giving one epic to the world, and that the result of many years' painful labour and frequent revision; but Mr. Southey boldly comes forward with them as fast as they can be written; supposing that while he has power to hold a pen, he has power likewise to exercise the most brilliant faculties of invention and of language. But this is a fallacy which Mr. Southey is yet young enough to learn; and we shall now proceed to offer a few remarks upon the work before us.

"It is intended," says Mr. S. "to accompany Mr. Ellis's well-known Specimens of the Early English Poets." We do not think that it will answer this purpose; indeed we cannot help regarding the present work as a useless incumbrance upon literature. The utility, interest, and originality of Mr. Ellis's work, gave it permanent claims to notice; it embraced a period respecting which little was known to the general reader; it afforded many curious specimens of early English poetry, which must be read with pleasure by those who delight to contemplate the progress of mind; it comprehended a definite period of time, easily ascertained; for these reasons, therefore, such a work was calculated to become valuable and popular. But Mr. Southey's compilation can lay claim to none of these advantages. It commences at a period familiar to the most careless reader of English poetry; it consists of injudicious extracts from poets that are in the library of an apprentice-boy; and it pretends to fix an æra in English literature, the certainty of which can be known only to posterity. These defects are not to be imputed to Mr. Southey, they are inseparable from the object of the work; and we therefore wish he had never undertaken it. Where is the utility of a book that is filled with a few extracts from Dryden, Pope, Young, Goldsmith, and the most popular poets? But it will perhaps be replied, it presents extracts also from Anthony, Motteaux, Mary Leapor, Walter Harte, Charles Gildon, &c. &c.: it does so; but these are authors of no rarity. Those who wish to read them may find them upon every book-stall in the metropolis; and to the philologist they are of no advantage. The stability of the language was too firmly secured by the productions of the *optimates* of English poetry to be susceptible of deterioration or improvement from the works of forgotten scribblers. Upon the principle which has influenced Mr. Southey in the compilation of these volumes, as many more might have been produced; every poetaster, who has published a song, an ode, an elegy, or a satire, ought to have his share of glory. An ideal epoch too of the declension of our literature has been assumed, by confounding the existence of bad writers with the depravity of public taste; not reflecting, that while these *Grubean* heroes were lavishing forth *their* trea-

* Sir Richard Blackmore is a remarkable instance of the imbecility of genius. He wrote so much absolute nonsense, that what was really good was forgotten and confounded with the surrounding dullness. His "Creation" has many excellent passages full of poetical vigour.

sures, men of real genius were also giving to the world their lucubrations, which were received by the distinguishing few in the manner they deserved; and the distinguishing few are all that ever will, in any age or in any country, be the encomiasts of undoubted talents. In our own times we have seen proofs of this: we have seen the transitory popularity of the multitude crowning the most worthless productions of degraded genius; but they have had their day, and are now forgotten; those too that at the present are in the dazzling height of their renown, will soon pass away, and leave behind them the solid structure of "patient merit."

But independently of this radical defect of plan, Mr. Southey has shewn neither taste nor judgment in his selections; from celebrated authors he has chosen their very worst productions. Is it thus that he meant to shew "the progress, decline, and revival" of our poetry? This is, as if a man should go into an honest tradesman's shop, and finding an article of inferior quality, hold it up as a specimen of his wares. It is a disingenuous proceeding, and besides it is subversive of the proposed object of the work. To have shewn accurately the progress of literature, he should have considered with deep attention the general character of an author's productions, taking neither the very best nor the very worst; but to have done this demanded united skill, taste, and leisure. In fact, Mr. Southey appears just to have chosen at random from each author, careless whether what he adopted was characteristic of that author, or not. From Pope, for example, he has taken an "Epistle to Mrs. Martha Blount, with a copy of Voiture's Works"—from Dryden, a spiritless epitaph and prologue—from Young, a couple of "Odes," that may be almost termed burlesque, &c.—and these he terms *specimens* of the later English poets. We really cannot conceive a more glaring instance of bad taste and erroneous judgment than this; for, besides failing in its professed plan, it is thus rendered useless and uninteresting as a selection.

Of the prefatory notices we can say nothing that will please their *authors*; for we are informed, that "an old and dear friend" of Mr. Southey's supplied some of them. They are trite and superficial, vapid, and often erroneous. They appear to us to answer no purpose whatsoever; to call them criticisms would be absurd; to consider them as biographical sketches would be equally so; as registers of the birth and death of each poet, they are of some advantage, but then they might have been much shorter. There is an affectation of brevity and pompous decision in some of them that is ridiculous. Nor can we account why to some authors no prefatory notice is prefixed. Mr. Southey indeed says, "of a few great writers it was unnecessary to say any thing;" but here is a marked inconsistency—for example, to Dryden, Collins, Goldsmith, and others, these preliminary notices *are* prefixed; to Addison, Pope, Prior, they are *not* prefixed; consequently the former are not to be included among the "few great names."

We have said that they are often vapid and erroneous; let the following, which is *all* that is prefixed to Pomfret, be our proof:

"Why is Pomfret the most popular of the English poets? The fact is certain, and the solution would be useful."

Can any thing be more truly flippant than this? Besides, the fact is not "certain;" Pomfret is an author read by very few. His "Choice" was indeed once popular, but it is no longer so; and even were "the fact certain," we really cannot conceive where would be the utility of the "solution."

The observations on Savage, vol. i. p. 444, are false; his writings contain many fine passages. The whole of his "Bastard" is written with spirit and pathos; and in his lighter pieces he possesses ease, harmony, and variety.—The strictures on Mallet, vol. ii. p. 348, are merely personal; they relate to his moral, not to his poetical character, and therefore ought not to have appeared there. Often, too, the language employed is coarse and vulgar; as, when speaking of Paul Hifferman (vol. iii. p. 123), it is said, "an amusing account of this eccentric and despicable *scoun-*

drel," &c. Such debased expressions become neither a gentleman nor a scholar; and, however they may be defended when occurring in the warmth of conversation, they are utterly inexcusable when suffered to stain the calm effusions of the study.

We shall close this account with extracting the following singular production, together with its prefatory notice.

"JOHN ELLIS.

" 'It is wonderful, Sir, (said Dr. Johnson), what is to be found in London. The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener, behind the Royal Exchange, with whom I at one period used to dine generally once a week.'

" John Ellis, who is thus honourably mentioned, attained to civic, as well as literary, honours; he was a common-council-man, deputy of Broad-street ward, and was four times master of the scriveners' company. His mother was one of the fierce old Calvinists; she had him flogged at school for looking at a top on a Sunday, which had been given to him the day before.

" The small-pox had injured the sight of one of his eyes in infancy very materially, so that when he was advanced in life, he could only use the other to draw, write, &c. with the help of a glass. But by some unaccountable operation of nature, when he was fourscore years of age, the sight of that eye became suddenly darkened, and the one which had been useless resumed its faculties, so that he saw far better than before. The change occasioned no pain or sensation whatever; it occurred during a walk by moonlight, and its immediate effect was, that though he saw the path distinctly, he could not keep it, but deviated to the right, and so much that his companion was obliged to lead him home.

" All the seasons of relaxation from business he employed in walking: and when he was questioned on his omitting to go to church, his usual reply was—Nathan walked with the Lord.

" For more than twenty years he was in the habit of writing verses, some of which appeared in the collections of Dodsley, and of his friend and correspondent Moses Mendez; his only separate publications were, 1, The Surprise, or the Gentleman turned Apothecary, 1739, versified from a Latin translation of a French original.

" The canto added by Maphæus
To Virgil's twelve books of Æneas,
From the original Bombastic,
Done into English Hudibrastic,
With notes beneath, and Latin text
In every other page annext. 1758.

" Most of his works remain in manuscript; there is among them a translation of Ovid's Epistles ready for the press, which Johnson, it is said, advised him to publish.

" The very curious specimen of his taste and poetry is copied from the European Magazine, which contains an account of this happy and remarkable man at some length, and a good portrait.

" *Sarah Hartop's Love Letter versified.*

" The following Epistle was written by a girl at Deal, to her sweetheart, a sailor on board of a man of war in the Downs. (THE ORIGINAL.)

" *Lovin Der Charls*

" This with mi kind lov to yow, is to tel yow, after all owr sport and fon, i am lik to pa fort, for i am with child, and wors for all, mi sister Nan nos it, and cals me a hore and bich, and is redy to ter mi sol owt, and Jack Peny lis with her every tim he cums ashor, and the saci dog wuld hav lade with me to; but i wold not let him, for i will be always onest to you, therefor der Charls, cum ashor and let us be mared to saf my vartu; and if yow hav no munni, i will paun mi nu stas and sel mi to nu smoks you gav me, and that will pa the parson and find us a diner: and pra der Charls cum ashor, and dont be afraid for want of a ring, for I hav stol my sister nans, and the nasti tod shal never hav it no mor, for she tels about that i am goin to hav a bastard, and, god bles yor der lovin sol, cum sune, for I longs to be mared accordin to your promis, and i will be your der vartus wif tel deth. *Sarah Hartop.*

Feb. 7, 1734.

" P.S. Pray dont let yor mes-mat Jack see this if you do hel tel owr nan, and shel ter mi hart owt then, for she is a divil at me now.

TRANSLATION.

Dear object of my love, whose manly charms
With bliss extaric filled my circling arms!
That bliss is past, and nought for me remains,
But dire reproach, and never pitied pains;
For, death to mine, and food for others' pride,
My sister has my growing shame descried;
Even she assails me with opprobrious name,
When the prude's conscious she deserves the same.
Her loose associate sated from her flies,
And vainly to seduce my virtue tries.
True as a wife; I only want the name,
O haste and wed me, and preserve my fame.
And if your present power will not afford
To fee the Priest, and spread the nuptial board,
The finry which your fondness did bestow,
Full freely to supply that want shall go.
With love alone attired; love all my guide,
Oh could I see myself your naked bride;
No Dame I'd envy for her jointured lands;
Love scorns the lawyer's mercenary bands.
Nor shall you want the mystic ring of gold,
My sister Ann's my finger shall enfold:
To me, but just that forfeit for the wrong
My love sustains from her licentious tongue.
Then haste away, and strike detraction dead,
The nuptial feast awaits you, and the bed:
Fail not; my hope, my banish'd peace restore;
Confirm the truth, you plighted me before;
Nor fear the bond that will endure for life
With me your loving and your faithful wife.

P.S.—These earnest dictates of my anxious heart,
I beg you will not to your friend impart,
For oft beneath fair friendship's specious show
The traitor lurks the undermining foe.

A New System of Domestic Cookery, formed upon principles of economy, and adapted to the use of private families. By a Lady. Second edition, considerably enlarged and improved. To which are now added, ten illustrative plates. One volume 8vo.

THIS is a useful family appendage. We do not pretend to have read it through; but we have glanced over various parts, and many times our mouths watered as we read of so many dainties that we would fain be picking. However, we willingly recommend it to all who love savoury dishes; it is full of various matter, which is very useful in numerous parts of domestic economy.

Anthologia. A Collection of Epigrams, ludicrous Epitaphs, Sonnets, Tales, miscellaneous Anecdotes, &c. interspersed with Originals. One vol. small 8vo. 1807.

ONE of the many amusing trifles of the day. It contains some good things, gleaned from all possible sources. What is termed the "Originals" form the worst part; they are trite and uninteresting. The following was new to us, and may be so to many of our readers:

SAPPHICS, IN IMITATION OF SOUTHEY'S.

Friend of Humanity and the Knife-Grinder.

"Needy Knife-grinder! whither are you going?
Rough is the road, your wheel is out of order,
Bleak blows the blast;—Your hat has got a hole in it,
So have your breeches!

"Weary Knife-grinder!—little think the proud ones,
Who in their coaches roll along the turnpike-road,
What hard work 'tis crying all day 'Knives and
'Scissars to grind O!'

"Tell me, Knife-grinder, how came you to grind knives?
Did some rich man tyrannically use you?
Was it the 'Squire? or Parson of the parish?
Or the Attorney?

"Was it the 'Squire for killing of his game?
Or
Covetous Parson for his tythes distraining?
Or roguish Lawyer, made you lose your little
All in a law-suit?

"(Have not you read the Rights of Man, by Tom Paine?)
Drops of compassion tremble on my eyelids,
Ready to fall as soon as you have told your
Pitiful story."

Knife-Grinder.

"Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, Sir,
Only last night, a-drinking at the Chequers,
This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
Torn in a scuffle.

"Constables came up for to take me into
Custody; they took me before the Justice;
Justice Oldmixon put me in the parish-
Stocks, for a vagrant.

"I should be glad to drink your honour's
health in
A pot of beer, if you will give me sixpence;
But, for my part, I never love to meddle
With politics, Sir."

Friend of Humanity.

"I give thee sixpence! I will see thee d--'d
first—
Wretch! whom no sense of wrongs can
rouse to vengeance—
Sordid, unfeeling, reprobate, degraded,
Spiritless outcast!"

[*Kicks the Knife-grinder, overturns his wheel, and exit in a transport of republican enthusiasm and universal philanthropy*]

Sermons and Letters. By the Rev. William Alphonsus Gunn, late Curate of St. Mary Woolnoth, &c. One vol. 8vo. 1807.

WE are told, in a preface, that nothing was further from the deceased author of this work than the idea that they would ever be made public. "The sermons were hasty compositions, written in the early part of life, when, in compliance with the prejudices of his hearers in the country, he was accustomed to read his discourses. In a literary point of view, they will not perhaps procure much credit to their author." This we believe, considered merely as literary productions; they do not appear to us to be any thing higher, in thought, style, and composition, than the numerous theological tracts that daily issue from the press. It is said, however, in this preface, that, by the labours of Mr. Gunn, "the drunkard, the liar, the swearer, the wicked of every description, were, in numerous instances, turned away from their wickedness, and enabled to do that which is lawful and right. In proof of this fact, an appeal might confidently be made to many living witnesses, who, with one voice, would ascribe this happy change in their moral conduct to a cordial reception of the doctrines taught by Mr. Gunn." This, if true, constitutes a higher praise than literary honours can bestow: the man who has been able to reclaim any erring fellow-creature, to bring him back from vice to the wholesome rigour of virtue, performs an act that must prove a source of ineffable gratification; but Mr. Gunn is beyond the feelings of this world; and it is rational to hope he *will* enjoy the reward of it in the next.

The number of sermons are fourteen; and to them are appended some letters, addressed principally to the editor of the present volume. They shew the piety of Mr. Gunn to have been perennial; but we can pay no compliment to any thing else in them.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES *on beholding a Child asleep in the Arms of a Beggar.*

SLEEP baby dear! enjoy thy peaceful rest!
Mild as the evening dew on earth descends;
Sleep on! thus cradled on thy mother's breast,
Whose eye with fondness o'er thy slumbers bends

Child of distress, though want thy birthright be,
And chill neglect may nip thy tender years;
Yet HE who gave thee by his Great Decree
This life to breathe, shall dry thy falling tears.

Oh hard indeed the poor man's wretched lot!
The victim of the world's unfeeling scorns!
Did he not know that tho' by *man* forgot,
There *is* a GOD, the friend of him that mourns.

The smile that plays upon thy lovely face,
Foretells the heaven of the good and wise!
THERE all shall smile who live in faith and grace;
For all is bliss beyond the bounding skies.

Sleep on sweet babe! and bless thy mother's heart,
Who gazes on thee with such rapture [start
Poor houseless wretch! I see the te rs that
And fall unnotic'd on thy baby's brow!

A *Wanderer* in Life's bewilder'd road,
Pities the sorrows which he can't relieve;
And PITY finds acceptance with the GOD
Whose will denies the ampler power to give!

THE RESOLVE.

THE world's wide wilderness I roam,
In suffering and disgrace;
A stranger with a homeless home,
I find no resting place.

They know me not, nor care to know,
The few I could esteem!
Unknown—how many me befoe!
I am not what I seem.

Stay of my hope, ETERNAL SIRE!
Point thou my doubtful way;
O! grant by night thy pillar'd fire,
Thy pillar'd cloud by day.

Ah! hear I thus the fix'd command?—
'Each partial call forgot,
'Pursue thou, to an unknown land,
'Thy yet-appointed lot!'

I quit thee, O my natal Isle!
And he may pardon crave,
Who never knew thy parent-smile,
Whom other shores must save.

Hail, stranger-coast! though seas between,
Thy fostering clime I greet;
Less cruel than my own has been,
Receive my pilgrim feet.

Thy soothing solitudes to view,
Thy balmy gales to feel,
I sigh!—The charm might yet renew
My strength, my spirit heal!

Meseems those flowery plains I tread,
Those sheltering shades explore;
Again I raise my languid head,
With life unfelt before.

And kind, though there the savage stray,
The dreariest wild should be;
And bright, though long, the darkest day;
From polish'd misery free!

Oh! grant me then this last retreat,
This sabbath of the breast!—
Ere death conduct my weary feet
To everlasting rest.

Afar this land of promise lies,
But faith that land can see,
Where soon the star of peace shall rise,
And cloudless shine on me.

If right my mind thy counsel reads,
GREAT JUDGE of quick and dead!
I follow where thy mercy leads,
Without thy frown to dread.

Land of my birth! protecting foes,
Who friendless seek thy aid;
Thy only fault—unkind to those
Who grew beneath thy shade!

England!—Still throbbing high for thee,
My heart's proud wishes swell:
How bitter must his portion be,
Who bids thee thus—farewell!

My Country! yet, thy banish'd one
(His term of exile past!)
Shall pray, that so his rising sun
May set in thee—at last!

May 31st, 1807. LEO.

EPIGRAMS.

On seeing the Names of several Ladies among the Subscribers to PITT's *Monument.*

THERE 's more than meets the eye in this
proud whim,
And surely more than is the DEVIL's dub!
Why, Ladies, raise a monument to him,
Who never yet rais'd any thing for you.

CLIO.

And he had (Solomon) *Seven Hundred Wives, and Three Hundred Concubines.*

1 Kings xi. 3.

SEVEN HUNDRED WIVES, THREE HUNDRED LASSES,
Had SOLOMON of various classes;
So says the BIBLE, and again,
"He was the wisest of all men."

True!—if he kept this gang to rights,
Morning, and noon, and eke a nights;
The wisest man indeed was he,
That ever was, or e'er will be.

CLIO.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. WM. CUBITT's, *(Barton Wood Mills, Norfolk), for a Method of equalizing the Motion of the Sails of Windmills.—Dated May* 9, 1807.

THIS invention consists in applying to windmills an apparatus which shall cause the vanes to regulate themselves, so as to preserve an uniform velocity under those circumstances in which the wind would otherwise irregularly impel them, as is the case with the sails or vanes of mills of the present construction. This object is accomplished by forming the vanes, for the sake of lightness, with fewer cross bars than in the common method, and filling up the remaining open space with small flat surfaces, formed either of boards or sheet iron painted. These are suspended on their ends by gudgeons, or pivots, so as to open or shut like valves, preferring always to have the centre of motion as near the upper longitudinal edge of the valve as possible. Vanes thus constructed present a greater or less surface to the wind, according as it acts with more or less force on them; and if the wind be very strong or high, the valves by its impulse would turn their edges to it, and their surfaces parallel to the direction of the wind.

The vanes would consequently remain stationary, or at least have but little motion; but, to obviate this circumstance, an apparatus is applied which causes the valves always to present their flat surfaces to the wind, or such portion of their surfaces as may be desirable.

Mr. SAMUEL PHELPS's, *(Lambeth), for a Method of manufacturing Kelp, Barilla, &c. by Fermentation, in addition to Combustion.— Dated June* 17, 1806.

KALI, salicornia, sea-wrack, or other plants, which afford the mineral alkali, or furmitory, wormwood, heath, &c. which afford the vegetable alkali, are collected, and, after being slightly dried, are mixed with straw, light dung, hay, or any dried plants, in order to give a greater tenacity or firmness to the mass.— These are formed into stacks, where they undergo spontaneous fermentation; and after that has taken place, the mass is burned in an open kiln or furnace in the usual manner, with the addition of wood, and towards the end of the combustion the fire is raised so as to fuse the saline residue. The patentee observes, that the fermentative process thus recommended favours the general action of chemical affinity, as to afford a greater quantity of alkali from like quantities of the said plants than is afforded by the ordinary methods of making alkalies.

Mr. W. SHOTWELL's, *(London), for a Machine for the Purpose of bleaching, washing, and cleansing Linen.— Dated April* 21, 1807.

AN oblong box is made, about three feet and a half long, 14 inches wide, and of the same depth, with a small hole through the bottom, to draw off the water, which hole may be stopped with a bung. This box is raised by legs about three feet from the ground, and covered with boards laid cross-wise about four inches and a half at each end and side, so as to form a table; the remaining open space is covered over with two flaps, except about one inch and an eighth. One of these flaps is hung with hinges to the outward or back side, so as to form a door to lift up, and the other is simply laid in grooves, and fastened down by wooden bolts, or otherwise. Into the open space between the boards is introduced a compresser, or washing implement, and to the top of it is attached a lever. The foul linen to be washed by this machine is to be placed on each side of the compresser or washing implement, which is to be propelled backwards and forwards, either by a lever as above described, or by any other mechanical contrivance. If it be convenient to admit steam into the machine, the water will be kept to a proper heat, and the clothes will be whiter or better bleached than in the usual way of washing, without the application of steam. If required, this machine may be converted into a churn by a trifling alteration.

Mr. ELIHU WHITE's, *(London), for a Machine for casting Printing Types. Dated Oct.* 23, 1806.

THIS invention cannot be well described without the aid of plates; and as it can only be useful to few persons, we mention it to shew that such a patent has been obtained.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

M. De Lalande.

IN the funeral eulogium lately pronounced by Mr. Delambre, a member of the Institute at Paris, upon this celebrated astronomer, he observes:—

Joseph Jerome Lefrancois Lalande, Member of the Legion of Honour, of the Institute, and the Bureau of Longitudes, Professor of Astronomy in the College of France, &c. was born at Bourg, in the department de l'Ain, of respectable parents, whose name he could scarcely pronounce, at any time after their decease, without emotion. He came to Paris to study the law, and meant to have pursued it with ardour, till the sight of the Observatory produced a new sentiment in him, which all at once deranged the projects of his parents, and ever after became his ruling passion. Happily for young Lalande, he met with

a ready reception from M. Lemonnier, one of the most celebrated astronomers of his day. This gentleman treated him with that consideration which the learned always bestow upon aspiring genius, in which they rather see a co-operator than a rival.

When the astronomer M. Lacaille was getting ready to set out for the Cape of Good Hope, the principal object of whose voyage was to determine the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth, he required an assistant, who should be stationed under the same meridian, and at the greatest distance that could possibly be chosen. For this purpose Berlin appeared the most convenient situation, and M. Lemonnier at first offered himself on this occasion; but just at the point of setting out, he contrived that this mission should be performed by M. De Lalande, the pupil he had the honour of introducing.

Frederic, to whom M. Maupertuis had spoken of the delicacy and difficulty of the undertaking, could not conceal his surprise at seeing so young a commissary: "However," said he, "as you have been nominated by the Academy of Sciences, you will justify their choice."

The account he gave of his mission to the Academy, on his return, opened to him a free course to future fame. From that moment till the period of its suppression, a single volume never made its appearance without some important memorials from his pen.

Ever since 1761, he succeeded his first master Delisle in the astronomical chair of the College of France: and to this curious part of public instruction he gave a new degree of splendour. This famous school contained, in itself, professors the most celebrated of every description; and had the merit, and the singular good fortune, of passing through the revolution unhurt, and escaping, as it were, the general ruin.

The principal proof of M. De Lalande's activity, and the facility with which he got rid of business, is, that during the whole course of his life he made it an invariable rule never to pass an evening at home. His time he divided into two parts; viz. one for business, the other for recreation; and still he found opportunity to carry on the most active correspondence with all the learned in Europe. Associated with all the known academies, he was by no means the least useful member among them; in fact, he was in some measure the connecting medium to convey to each what had been produced by the others. The universal reputation he enjoyed he made use of for the promotion of the sciences, and for the benefit of the learned.

This ardent zeal, which in a manner devoured him, and his prodigious activity, supposes a vivacity of character, which might be equally as inconvenient for himself as for others. To this he added a love of truth, which sometimes degenerated into a species of fanaticism. Every kind of management or artifice to him appeared unworthy a free and loyal man: of course whatever he conceived to be just or true he brought forward, the whole of his thoughts and his sentiments.

Useful to astronomy by his writings, by his example and by his pupils, his credit and his correspondence, he wished to be still more so after his death, by a medal which he caused to be cast, and which the Institute annually distributes to the author of the best memoir, or the most curious observation.

Such labours and such success seemed calculated to ensure him an invariable degree of happiness; and, in fact, he long enjoyed the most brilliant reputation. With a little more circumspection he would have preserved it, without alloy, to the latest moments of his life; but that imprudent liberty, in which he always indulged himself; that intrepidity, with which he always published his opinions, even in the most dangerous periods; that severity, sometimes rather rude, with which he repulsed systems formed by ignorance, and which ought only to have excited his pity; his continual habit of expressing his opinion on all occasions, even upon subjects where it might have been spared; all these considerations exasperated a crowd of calumniators against him, who even called his real merits in question. For my own part, connected with him by twenty years'

friendship, a confident in all his thoughts, I have had, beyond a doubt, more than one opportunity of telling him the truth, which he always preferred, and afforded it a patient hearing, even when it made against himself. His merits far outweigh the little scandals he had drawn upon himself. The period of justice has arrived. For him posterity has now commenced: he can no longer injure his own reputation: his enemies will, no doubt, respect his ashes. I declare, in the name of the assembly to which I have the honour to belong, that the death of our colleague will be the cause of long regret: that the incalculable services which he has rendered to science will long survive his existence. To a vast erudition he connected a happy and correct memory, a vigorous and ready conception. He was a man of real and distinguished merit: he will be replaced with difficulty, and perhaps, in some respects, we shall never find his equal.

After this discourse, which was heard with deep attention, M. Dupont de Nemours, member of the third class, came forward, and expressed himself as follows:

Let me be permitted to add a few words to the eloquent and learned discourse of the secretary. I was both the occasion and the object of a very good action performed by our late colleague. After the 10th of August, 1792, I stood in need of an asylum. M. Harmand, at present director of the pensions at the treasury, but then one of the most distinguished pupils under M. De Lalande, gave me refuge in the observatory of the *Four Nations*, of which he had then the keys and the management. He also supplied me with all I stood in need of. M. Harmand, however, though married, was in danger of being called out by a requisition; he therefore informed M. De Lalande of my situation; observing, "if he goes out, he will be massacred; if he remains there, he will perish for want." "Run," said M. De Lalande, "make him easy; I will supply him regularly with every thing he may want." He did so; and, as well as M. Harmand, encountered this risk at the hazard of his own life. My just gratitude now returns thanks to his memory. I pray God to bless him; I hope he will be, and that he is already blest.

He was much more religious than is generally supposed; having always shewn himself an honest man, full of honour, probity, courage, and activity in every useful pursuit, and of love and concern for human nature.

To imitate the Great Benefactor, is to render homage most worthy of infinite goodness, and the Supreme Ruler of the universe.

Account of the LECTURES *at the* ROYAL INSTITUTION.

[*Continued from page* 433, *vol.* VII.]

The Rev. Mr. CROWE'S *Lectures on Dramatic Poetry.*

MR CROWE'S introductory lecture was employed in examining the various objections which had been made to the drama and the stage: for, as he observed, if the character which some had bestowed on dramatic writings really belonged to them; if they necessarily encouraged vice and profaneness, they were unfit to be made the subject of a course of lectures. He then proceeded to state what were the exceptions taken against the ancient drama; as they appear in the writings and opinions of the philosophers, in the laws of the Grecian and Roman states, in the poets, and in the sentiments of the primitive church, as gathered from her councils and the fathers: and all these he shewed to have been directed, either against the abuse of the drama (for instance, against the licentiousness of comedy), or against theatrical representations (as the expence and folly, and immodesty, of frequenting the stage), or against the persons and profession of the actor and mimic; but that nothing was ever advanced by any of these authorities, to condemn the perusal of dramatic compositions; which might, therefore, be resorted to, as a source of innocent recreation, and even of moral improvement.

Having brought various passages from the Greek and Latin authors to prove his assertion, Mr. C. added, that he was aware that this part of his subject might have been comprised within much less compass; that he

might have said generally, that the ancient drama had been represented as injurious to morality, and offensive to the best and wisest men in all times, but that such representations were founded in mistake and prejudice. Yet, that the drama having been attacked with vehemence, and particularly in this country (as he should notice hereafter), it seemed a fitter proceeding to collect the most material objections, and exhibit them at large, that his hearers, when they perceived their foundations and extent, might build their own conclusions.

In the *second* lecture Mr. C. stated, that the modern drama was not copied from the ancient, but was in its origin as imperfect and rude as that; and that, as the Grecian originated from the hymns sung to Bacchus, so, probably, the English took its rise from the itinerant minstrels. He next gave a short account of that order of men, and their manners; and then shewed upon what occasion the practice of exhibiting public shews for the amusement of the people passed from them to the monks. He gave the character of the miracle-plays, or mysteries, which now began to be in fashion; and having noticed the assertion of some authors, that they were not, till near the year 1500, more than dumb-shows, he quoted the Harleian MSS. to prove, that when the Chester mysteries were exhibited in 1327, an application was made to the pope for licence to present them in English; a sufficient evidence that some language was used. Mr. C. then spoke of the moralities, and afterwards proceeded to the more regular dramas of the English theatre; marking, at the same time, the æra when the two former kinds made their first appearance, and when they grew out of fashion. The English drama, he observed, had not been cultivated with much success till the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign. The period from that time to the present he considered as divisible into three portions: the first, to the death of Charles I. which he called the period of genius; the second, from the restoration to the end of that century, when the censures of Jeremy Collier and other writers checked the licentiousness of the stage, which he termed the period of profligacy, the third portion was from thence to the present time, which he denominated the period of correctness. He concluded with noticing the reformation of the theatre from the beginning of the last century, and added, that, since that time, though our dramatic authors may not generally possess the genius of the first period, or the wit of the second, yet they have been careful to avoid the vices which sullied them both, and that they have seldom dared to insult the public with representations injurious to morality, or subversive of decency.

In Mr. Crowe's *third* lecture he treated of the fable, or plot, of tragedy; and after stating what Aristotle had said upon that part of the drama, he exemplified the rules of this great critic, by giving an account of the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, to which Aristotle so often refers, as a plot of singular excellence; and he then shewed in what particular respects that plot excelled, and in what it would appear defective to an English audience. In the remaining part of the lecture, he shewed the difference between our early dramatic authors and the Greek, in the formation of their plots, by instances from Beele and Marlow.

Mr. C.'s *fourth* lecture contained a more circumstantial account of the difference between the Greek dramatic fable, and that of our early English writers. He observed, that the latter formed their plots without paying regard to the unities of action, time, or place; but that they wanted skill to make a good use of the licence which they took so freely. That they often sought to render their plots tragical by a sanguinary catastrophe, and other scenes of bodily suffering, which sometimes led them to the exhibition of what was indecorous, and savage, and horrid. Of this he gave examples in the Virgin Martyr of Massinger, and other earlier tragedies, Tiberius Nero, and the Bloody Banquet. He adverted to the ancient practice in this respect; and shewed, from Euripides and Sophocles, that shocking objects were frequently introduced upon the Athenian stage. He farther proved, that a similar practice ob-

tained in the Italian theatre, at the revival of letters; giving as an instance a celebrated tragedy of J. Bat. Giraldi, intitled Orbecche. The lecture concluded with the analysis of other modern plots, taken from the Italian and the English drama.

Mr. Crowe's *fifth* lecture contained an account of tragic characters and manners. He shewed which were proper for representation on the stage, and which not; and he explained the grounds on which such a distinction rested. He stated the rules which have been laid down for the delineation of dramatic characters; and defended Shakspeare and Terence against the charge of neglecting the uniformity of character in the instances of Caliban, and Demia in the Adelphi. He noticed the practice of some authors to set off their characters by a contrast, or a counterpart; and censured an instance of the latter kind, in the alteration of the Tempest by Dryden and Davenant. He touched upon the question, Whether it be allowable to heighten characters, or whether they should be drawn according to the truth of nature? and he concluded with a commendation of Massinger's ability in expressing manners, of which he produced several examples.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

A VERY interesting work is in the press, entitled, Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's conduct towards the Jews; including the final decisions of the Grand Sanhedrim, &c. &c.; a sketch of the Jewish history since their dispersion; their recent improvements in the sciences and polite literature; and the sentiments of their Rabbins fairly stated, and compared with some eminent Christian writers upon their restoration, the rebuilding of the Temple, Millenium, &c. with considerations upon the question, whether there be any thing in the prophetic records that seems to point particularly to England.

Mr. Wrangham's Buchanan Sermon, "On translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages," which he preached before the University of Cambridge last May, will shortly make its appearance, accompanied with notes and illustrations.

A new edition of Mr. Parkes's Chemical Catechism is in the press, and will be published in the beginning of August. It will be greatly improved by the addition of several new notes, and an account of all the new chemical discoveries. The vocabulary of chemical terms will be much improved, and the appendix will be enriched with a considerable number of new and interesting experiments.

A new edition of Helvetius' Essays on the Mind will shortly be published, to which will be prefixed a copious life of the author, and some original prefatory strictures on the work by Mr. Mudford.

A Reply to Mr. Malthus's Principles and Remarks on the Condition of the Poor, from the pen of a gentleman of eminent abilities, will shortly appear. This publication will also contain some strictures on Mr. Whitbread's proposed plan of education.

The Rev. George Stephenson, M.A. vicar of Kelloe, Durham, and Fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, will speedily publish, in one volume 8vo. an Historical and Critical View of some of the leading Doctrines of the Church of Rome, in a series of discourses preached at Bishop Wearmouth in 1806, being a compilation from Archbishop Secker and others, interwoven with the sentiments and remarks of the preacher, and containing a Reply to Mr. Des Mahis' book, entitled, "The Truth of the Catholic Religion proved from the Holy Scriptures."

Mr. C. Wilkinson has nearly ready for publication, a general Historical and Topographical Description of Mount Caucasus, which will be comprised in two volumes duodecimo.

Mr. Henry Smithers will shortly publish a poem in three cantos, entitled Affection, which will form one volume in royal 8vo.

Mr. Howard, of Plymouth, pro-

poses to publish a Greek and English Vocabulary on a new and improved plan. The subjects will be all scientifically arranged, and those connected with natural history will be agreeably to the classification of Linnæus, accompanied by short notes, elucidatory of their properties and characters.

A work, under the title of the Present State of the British Constitution, will shortly appear. It is intended to embrace a variety of topics connected with the political events and discussions of the present times.

The Rev. Mr. Baynes, of Leeds, has a volume of Naval Sermons nearly ready for publication.

Mr. William Tighe has in the press a poem, to be entitled "The Plants," which will be printed in one volume octavo.

A volume of poems, from the pen of Mr. Penwarne, is nearly ready for publication.

Dr. Anderson has in the press, in one volume 8vo. Views of the past and present state of the people of Spain and Italy.

A new edition of Bossuet's Universal History, by the Translator of Pascal's Thoughts, will shortly be published in an 8vo. volume, with a portrait by Audinet.

Mr. G. Rowland, senior surgeon to the Infirmary and Lying-in Charity at Chelsea, has in the press a Statement of the Result of Excision of the Breast, in a great number of cases of schirrhus and cancer, in which a new remedy is introduced of considerable efficacy in palliating that complaint.

A work from the pen of the late Abraham Parsons, esq. formerly British consul and marine factor at Scanderoon, is now in the press; it comprises a description of Scanderoon, and the adjacent country, including Aleppo, Antioch, and several other parts of Syria; an account of a Journey from Scanderoon to Bagdad, Bussora, Bushier, and a Voyage thence down the Persian Gulph to Bombay, and back again by the Red Sea to Egypt, with a narrative of a Journey from Suez to Alexandria. The whole is enriched with interesting accounts of the countries and towns through which Mr. Parsons travelled, and which he had the favourable opportunities of examining and describing. The work will be accompanied by some prints which will illustrate the narrative.

Dr. Playfair, the learned Principal of St. Andrew's, has recently sent to press a work on ancient and modern Geography, which is calculated to extend to six volumes in 4to. to appear in succession as they are printed. The first volume will contain a history of geography, an account of the physical conformation of the earth, with other matters introductory to the general subject of the work, a general description of Europe, followed by succinct and copious descriptions of ancient and modern Spain and Portugal, ancient and modern France, and the Netherlands and United Provinces. The whole will be illustrated by a copious series of well-engraved maps.

Dr. Cheyne has in the press a Dissertation on *Hydrocephalus acutus*, or Dropsy in the Brain, illustrated with a series of clinical cases and dissections.

Dr. Wm. Hales, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin, proposes to publish, in two quarto volumes, a learned work, under the title of "An Analysis of Ancient Chronology, sacred and profane."

Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, has undertaken to superintend the edition of Eminent Writers on the Scriptures of the Prophets, which will be enriched with much valuable additional matter from writers whose works are little known in this country. The books intended to be included in this edition are Lowth on Isaiah; Gregory's translation of Lowth on the sacred poetry of the Hebrews, with valuable additions from Michaelis, &c.; Blayney on Jeremiah; Newcome on Ezekiel; Withley on Daniel, and Newcome on the Minor Prophets. It is intended to publish this edition in monthly parts.

FINE ARTS.

During the period of the last Exhibition at the British Institution in Pall-Mall, the Marquis of Stafford purchased fifteen pictures, among which is "the Flower Piece," by Hew-

lett, for which he paid 400 guineas. The Earl of Carlisle, distinguished by his taste and judgment in the fine arts, purchased several pictures, and also the beautiful model of "Venus sitting," by Nollekens.

America.

Dr. Tongue has lately published an account of the country on the south shore of Lake Erie; including a brief description of the climate, soil, productions, commerce, and manufactures of that district.

An official account of the Voyage of Discovery up the river Missouri, undertaken by order of the American Government, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, is in great forwardness, and will shortly make its appearance.

Dr. Hosack, Professor of Botany and the Materia Medica in Columbia College, and F.L.S. of London, has recently printed a catalogue of plants contained in the botanical garden at Elgin, near New York.

The Society of Concord, in the late Dutch colony of Surinam, has lately published a volume of Memoirs on Agriculture.

Mr. Ramsay, author of the History of the American Revolution, has nearly ready for publication a Life of General Washington.

Dr. B. S. Barton, Professor of the Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, is about to publish Elements of Zoology, or Outlines of the Natural History of Animals.

Denmark.

The instructions drawn up by the VaccineSociety of Denmark have been translated into the Icelandic language, by M. Thorarsen. It is hoped, by means of these instructions, the effects of the small-pox will be alleviated, which often made dreadful ravages in that country. Copies of the work have been distributed in Iceland, with appropriate engravings annexed.

A volume of Poems by the late Mr. Fumars, Professor of French Belles Lettres in the University of Copenhagen, is about to be published in that city. The Professor died in November last. He was known by some excellent fables, written much in the manner of La Fontaine.

The Theatre-Royal at Copenhagen, in the course of 1806, had 158 performances: among the pieces represented were nine translations, and only one original Danish comedy by Professor Lander, entitled, "The Hospital"

East Indies.

Dr. Anderson, Physician General and President of the Medical Board at Madras, has made public some highly interesting facts respecting the progress of Vaccination in India. He declares that no serious alarm has been caused by the small-pox in that great extent of country which is now subject to Great Britain in India, since the introduction of vaccine inoculation, nor has the vaccine matter, although transferred from one human subject to another for four or five years, produced any other disease. The cow-pock, under the direction of the Presidency of Madras, had resisted the test of 1500 variolous inoculations. Some of the native chiefs begin to countenance vaccination, and even submit their own persons to the practice; and Dr. Anderson entertains little doubt, but the vaccine lancet will soon be as familiar to the Hindoos as the plough or the shuttle. There had been 429,821 persons successfully vaccinated in that Presidency and its dependencies, between the beginning of September 1802, and the end of May 1805, at the expense of 55,865 star pagodas. Of these 2816 had been subsequently inoculated for the small-pox, which they all resisted. In the same Presidency, from Sept. 1, 1805, to Aug. 31, 1806, there had been 178,074 other persons vaccinated, of whom 101,762 were males, and 76,312 females.

Mr. Christie, Superintendant-General of Hospitals in Ceylon, reports that the number of vaccinated patients in that island, delivered in to him since the introduction of the cow-pock, in August 1802, amounted on the 30th of June, 1806, to 47,523. He calculated that not more than one half of the inhabitants escaped natural small-pox, and that of the half who had that disease, one third died, small-pox being almost every year epidemical at Columbo and many other parts of the island.

France.

The Medical Society of Emulation

in Paris, has received as one of its Foreign correspondents M. Bondi Zamorani, rabbi and physician of Ferrara in Italy, member of the Grand Sanhedrim. M. Zamorani has recently published a poem, in Hebrew, Latin, and Italian, to celebrate the opening of that assembly.

A course of Persian, by M. Langles; of Arabic, by M. Silvestre de Lacy; and of Turkish, by M. Joubert, is given in the School of Oriental Living Languages at Paris.

M. Palisot de Beauvois, known by his Travels in Africa and America, and the Floras which he published in consequence, and by his cryptogamous plants, has been elected to fill the place of the late M. Adanson, in the botanical class of the Institute.

M. Cassas has presented the Parisians a new kind of exhibition, consisting of models in plaster of the most celebrated ancient edifices, of different kinds of architecture. These models are in number 74, and are arranged under the divisions of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic, and Roman Architecture.

M. Vauquelin, Professor of Chemistry in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, has analised various specimens of ore from the famous silver mine of Guadal Canal, in Estremadura, and discovered in them platina, united with silver, copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, lead, and sulphur, sometimes amounting to one tenth of the mass.

Germany.

The first number of a collection of poisonous plants, engraved on stone, the appearance of the prints being equal to that of well-executed wood cuts, has been recently published at Ratisbon. This number contains ten plates, and the generic and specific characters of the following plants are pointed out, viz. aconitum napellus, anemone pratensis, caltha palustris, delphinium staphysagria, helleborus fœtidus, helleborus niger, ranunculus flammula, ficaria acris et scelerata.

M. Schraell, a respectable bookseller at Vienna, has just published in that city a History of Wallachia, in modern Greek, translated from a manuscript mentioned by M. Engell, in his History of Moldavia, printed at Halle in 1804.

M. J. C. Scheidner has lately published a second edition, revised and augmented, of his critical Greek and German Vocabulary, intended to facilitate the knowledge of the Greek authors.

Holland.

M. Wyttenbach is preparing for the press new editions of the Phædo of Plata, and of Cicero de Natura Deorum.

The Curators of the University of Leyden have directed M. Kleist, Professor of History and Antiquities, to deliver a Course of Lectures on the Statistics of that country, and have added to his former titles that of Professor of Statistics of the kingdom of Holland.

Italy.

In all the great towns of the kingdom of Naples, printing-presses have been ordered to be established, and the bishops have been invited to see that they are in activity throughout every province.

Russia.

The Russian Metropolitan Platou has published an Ecclesiastical History of Russia, in the form of annals, written in a dialect called the Semi-Sclavonian.

M. Bergman has lately published some very curious letters concerning the Moravian colony settled at Sarepta.

M. Redowski, who had been nominated Botanist to the projected Embassy from the Court of Russia to China is engaged in a very extensive Botanical Tour at the emperor's expense, through the most remote north-eastern districts of Asia, including the islands between that continent and Japan to the southward, and the coast of North America to the eastward. He will be accompanied by a mathematician, who is to make astronomical observations.

Spain.

The Court of Madrid has prohibited, according to ancient edicts, the introduction of journals in the Spanish language, printed in foreign countries, amongst which are enumerated those at Bayonne and Paris.

The Librarian Don Pellicer has published his Enquiries into the Origin of the City of Madrid, its population under the Moors, and since under the Christians.

Don Juan Lopez has translated and commented on such parts of the Geography of Strabo as refer to Spain.

GREEK LITERATURE.

The Greeks have, for some years, been making great and successful efforts in the cultivation of the sciences and literature. Many schools have been established for the purpose of teaching the ancient tongue. To improve the modern language, and the national taste, the best productions of foreign writers have been translated. But the most certain method of reviving in this country good taste, and the love of sound literature, is to multiply copies of the best productions of Greek antiquity. By the study of these great models; by the remembrance of former glory, which they will revive, and the emulation which they will naturally inspire, modern Greece may be replaced in the rank of enlightened countries.

Numberless editions of Greek authors have been published in Europe. But in general they are little adapted to the use of modern Greeks. They are generally incumbered by Latin versions, and by a long apparatus of critical and grammatical observations, which can be of no use in Greek schools, where the masters and scholars are equally ignorant of Latin, and where the object is not so much to form critics, and men of erudition, as to give instruction in language, and aids to the formation of good taste. To facilitate the progress of information in Greece, it is desirable to collect, in as few volumes as possible, the best writers, both in prose and verse, to print them with the utmost correctness, to introduce only such remarks as are absolutely necessary, to unite them in Greek, and to sell the editions at a moderate price.

This simple and natural project of printing, for the use of modern Greeks, the best of their ancient writings, has perhaps occurred to the minds of many persons, who, for want of means and zeal, have not been able or willing to carry it into execution. It has at length been undertaken under favourable circumstances. M. M. Zozima, who possess, at the same time, the necessary pecuniary resources, and the most ardent zeal for the honour of their country, have resolved to dedicate part of their fortune to the publication of a Bibliotheca Græca, consisting of the best classic authors.

They have committed the superintendence of the edition to Dr. Coray, a Greek; who, by his profound erudition and pure and correct taste, would have done honour to the best ages of antiquity. Europe ranks him among the most learned and ingenious critics of the time; a reputation which his labours in Theophrastus, Hippocrates, Athenæus, and Heliodorus, have justly gained for him.

To complete the value of their Bibliotheca, M. M. Zozima have committed it to the press of M. Firmin Didot. He has cast new characters for the purpose, which are very beautiful.

The generosity of the projectors of this edition, has proceeded further. For the benefit of their countrymen, who are in lower circumstances, they propose to present copies to young persons, to whom the purchase might be inconvenient, and whose diligence and improvement shall be attested by their teachers. They will also present them to such masters as shall exert themselves with activity and perseverance for the instruction of their pupils.

Dr. Coray has written a preface to the volume, in modern Greek, in which he announces the plan of the edition, and from which the preceding observations have been taken. He proposes to publish, in succession, with their scholiasts, Homer, and the Homeridæ, Hesiod, the tragic writers, Aristophanes, Thucydides, Plato, Callimachus, Apollonius, &c. He will insert only those various readings which possess some probability. Where the text is indubitably corrupt, and no correction is afforded by the collation of editions or manuscripts, Dr. Coray will print it according to his own conjectures, or those of other critics, but will always faithfully preserve the common reading in the margin.

These editions, though principally intended for the use of modern Greeks, will probably be received with approbation in the rest of Europe.

The corrections of so ingenious and learned a scholar as Dr. Coray, will give them great value in the eyes of all who are engaged in the critical study of the Greek authors. They will be valuable also for their typographical correctness. The notes, though written in ancient Greek, will occasion no obstruction to the reader, for they who understand the text a little, will understand the commentary with ease. The preface, and accounts of authors, will be written in the vulgar idiom; and it will be fortunate, if curiosity to read them shall contribute to spread the study of a modern language which is too much neglected, and which is of great utility by the light which it throws on the ancient tongue.

There is annexed to the preface, a piece of considerable length, written also in modern Greek, in which, under the modest title of hasty and extemporary thoughts (στοχασμι αυτοσχεδυ) are found some curious details respecting the defects of instruction in Greece, and on Greek grammar considered in a philosophical point of view. Dr. Coray skilfully developes the theory of the middle verb, which is well understood by European scholars, but is totally unknown to the modern Greeks. Some valuable grammatical observations occur respecting the common dialect, adverbs, propositions, pronouns, the number of conjugations, &c.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

HAY-MARKET, June 22.—This evening Mr. YOUNG, who has for some years possessed a high reputation as an actor, on provincial boards, lastly at Manchester, made his first appearance before a London audience, in the character of *Hamlet*. Mr. Young has a well-proportioned figure of the middle size. His face is regular, and capable of strong expression, but not of much variety. His eye is intelligent, but he is too much in the habit of contracting the lids, which may give him an appearance of shrewdness, but prevents his countenance from having due animation. His voice is powerful and extensive; his tones never harsh and unmusical, and some of them soft and pathetic. He speaks distinctly, but at times with too much labour. His action is natural, and by no means redundant, and his performance was evidently the effect of an attentive consideration of the part. He did not appear to follow implicitly the track of others, but to act from the reflections and impulses of his own mind.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Young to attempt to throw new light on the character of Hamlet, without exposing himself to the charge of affected innovation. He displayed judgment and feeling, and altogether manifested very strong claims to a distinguished situation on the London boards. He was received with zealous applause throughout, not the mere effect of liberality which influences an audience on the first appearance of a performer before them, but evidently from a high opinion of his talents.

OPERA-HOUSE, June 9.——This evening Mr. Kelly revived the opera of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*. It is one of the most pleasing of the comic operas, and with the powerful assistance of MORELLI in the *Barber*, was exceedingly well performed. The trio of Madam Perini, and Signors Naldi and Siboni, in the first act, was delightfully sung and loudly encored.

Madame CATALANI has renewed her engagement for the next season, at an advanced rate. Five Thousand guineas, and two benefits, one of which is insured to produce 1000l.

It is said, that after this season, Madamoiselle PARISOT retires from the Opera.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Dr. WM. HAMILTON, *whose Death was announced vol.* VII. *p.* 467.

HE was born of a very respectable family in the North of Ireland, but had the misfortune to lose his father before his birth. The paternal estate, though not ample, was more than adequate to the expenses of a liberal education; and his mother, who is yet living, sent him at a proper age to one of the first grammar-schools in Dublin, then kept by Dr. Darby, to acquire the elements of classical learning. When properly qualified, he was entered at the University of Glasgow, where he passed through the regular course of general study. Having thus laid in a competent stock of preparatory knowledge, he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, under the professors of that school. He was too ambitious of excellence to neglect the advantages of a situation so favourable to improvement; and a mind like his could not rest satisfied with those elements of science which the routine of academical lectures, given by the ablest men, can furnish. He was early impressed with the dignity and importance of a profession in which the health and lives of men are so deeply concerned; and determined to neglect no means and spare no expense that might qualify him for the complete discharge of his professional duties. With this view, after taking his degree at Edinburgh, he visited the principal cities of Holland, France, Italy, and Germany; examined both the merits and defects of their public hospitals; and studiously observed the medical practice of Europe in all its variety.

Such was Dr. Hamilton's preparation for settling as a physician in this metropolis; and it must be admitted that the most liberal education could go no farther. But there is an advantage which education, though it may improve, cannot bestow, and without which the mere acquisitions of science are more likely to mislead than to be useful. That sagacity which is the first and highest requisite in a medical practitioner; that power of discriminating readily and surely between cases apparently similar, yet really distinct; that intuitive perception, which, amidst obscure prognostics, amidst complicated and contradictory symptoms, can discern the source of the disease, and suggest the most effectual means of counteracting it;—this precisely was the distinctive feature of Dr. Hamilton's mind. Other minds might appear more brilliant; other tongues more eloquent; other physicians might display a more winning address;—but it may be affirmed with safety, that, in this essential qualification, no man of his time surpassed him. Yet, though thus educated, and thus endowed, and though at an early period of his life he was chosen one of the physicians to the London Hospital, where he enjoyed all the advantages for experience which such an establishment presents, his practice for many years was very limited. He could not stoop to those arts which succeed most surely with vulgar minds, and he neither affected that indifference which seeks the reputation of superiority by setting the world at defiance, nor the milky softness and pliancy of demeanor which cunning assumes for the ends of selfishness. The prominent feature in his character was simplicity; and his early determination was, that if he could not rise with dignity, he would fall without incurring contempt.—Hence it was that no consideration could induce him to whine with the indolent rich over imaginary complaints, or to flatter their vanity by chiming in with their folly. There was in his manner, indeed, somewhat of the bluntness which is so frequently the concomitant of unbending rectitude, and which the undiscerning confound with pride or surliness. But those, who were acquainted with Dr. Hamilton, well know that his only pride was that which is the opposite of meanness; that, under this appearance of bluntness in his exterior deportment, he possessed a heart truly benevolent and humane; and thus no man had more the power of attaching and preserving the friendship of those who were capable of appreciating real worth.

We have spoken of Dr. Hamilton

as a physician only, because in that character he was the most generally known. But it cannot be supposed that a man of his enlarged mind would remain an unconcerned spectator of those wonderful events which have agitated the world for the last seventeen years. Independence, personal and national, was the object of his idolatry; and he wished it not for one kingdom, but for the great family of mankind. It was therefore natural for him to hail the dawn of independence in France, and to feel indignant at that interference in her domestic concerns in which he either saw, or thought he saw, a decided hostility to the cause of freedom. This dawn proved deceitful; and he lamented the result of a revolution from which he had fondly expected so much good to the human race. But he was not to be alarmed into the approbation of slavery, by the unhappy failure of a great attempt. He could hate the incidental usurpation of a Cromwell, without apostatizing from the party of a Holles and a Hampden.

With so many claims to respect and affection as Dr. Hamilton possessed, it becomes unnecessary to add, that his death is the cause of unfeigned regret to a numerous circle, who have lost in him both the skilful physician and the faithful friend, for in both capacities he attached unbounded confidence. To his family his loss is irreparable; but they enjoy at least the melancholy satisfaction of knowing how much he was honoured when living, and how sincerely he is mourned by all who enjoyed his intimacy or were acquainted with his worth.

CHARLES DILLY, *Esq. whose Death was announced vol.* VII. *p.* 467.

HE was born at Southill, in Bedfordshire, on the 22d of May, 1739, of which county his eldest brother, John Dilly, Esq. served the office of High Sheriff in 1783. Edward Dilly, the next brother, was a bookseller of great eminence in the Poultry, particularly in the line of American exportation; and so extensive were his connexions, that he was happy to avail himself of the assistance of his brother Charles; who, after making a short tour in America, became a partner in Edward's trade, which by his regular assiduity was considerably extended. Mr. Edward Dilly was a man of great pleasantry of manners, an enthusiastic admirer of the politics, if not of the personal charms, of Mrs. Catherine Macauley; and so fond of conversation, that he almost literally talked himself to death. By this event, which happened May 11, 1779, Mr. Charles Dilly became the sole proprietor of a very valuable trading concern, which he continued to cultivate with that industry and application, which in this great commercial metropolis almost invariably leads to opulence.

In 1782, on a vacancy of an Alderman for the ward of Cheap, Mr. Dilly was invited to accept the scarlet gown, but declined that honourable office in favour of Mr. Boydell. That of Sheriff he escaped on the plea of nonconformity. With the fortunes of Edward, Charles also inherited his good qualities; and though neither of them had many pretensions to literature, they were zealous in cultivating the friendship of the literati. Their purchases of copy-right were in such a liberal style as had, before their time, been wholly unknown. The hospitable table, which Edward was famed for spreading, was continued by Charles, not with a prodigal but with an unsparing hand. His parties were not large, but they were frequent, and in general so judiciously grouped, as to create a pleasantry of intercourse not often to be found in mixed companies. Here Johnson and Wilkes forgot the animosities of whig and tory.—Here high church divines and pillars of the meeting-house relinquished their polemics, and enjoyed uninterrupted conviviality.—Here Cumberland contributed his full portion to the general hilarity of conversation.—Here Knox planned and matured not a few of his valuable essays.—Here Isaac Reed was sure to delight, whether in the mood to be a patient hearer, with now and then a short oracular response, or occasionally displaying those rich stores of erudition which he possessed.—Here Crakelt refined on the labours of an Entick. If ever the strict rule of decorum was by chance infringed on, it was on those occasional days when, unavoidable business preventing the master of the house from sitting so

long with his guests as he could wish, the pleasure of entertaining them was deputed to his pleasant friend James Boswell; who sometimes, in that capacity, has tried the strength of *the oldest binn.*

After a life of uninterrupted labour for more than forty years, Mr. Dilly almost on a sudden relinquished business, which he disposed of, on terms mutually beneficial, to Mr. Mawman of York. But the transition was too abrupt for Mr. Dilly; he found himself a solitary being, without the resource of an affectionate family to cheer his vacant hours; and, in the midst of affluence, he soon began to regret the loss of the counting-house and very pleasant rooms in the Poultry, and actually acquired such a dejection of spirits as to occasion no small alarm to his friends. He was luckily, however, persuaded to adopt, in Brunswick-row, Queen-square, the sociability, if not the employment, of the Poultry; and, by the repeated visits of some intimates whom he highly esteemed, he was in a great measure roused from his melancholy, and continued to enjoy a few years of real comfort.

In his life-time he gave 700*l.* consols to the company of stationers, of which he was master in 1800, for the purpose of securing perpetual annuities of ten guineas each to the widows of two liverymen of that company. A very few weeks, also, before his death he gave 100*l.* to the sea-bathing infirmary at Margate; to which very excellent institution he has added 200*l.* more by his last will; with the like sum to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts. He has given 100*l.* to the society for the relief of the indigent blind; 100*l.* to the society for relief of the deaf and dumb; and 100*l.* to the dispensary in Red-Lion-street. He has also remembered some of his old friends:—To Daniel Braithwaite, Esq. J. O. Trotter, Esq. and Miss Cumberland, he has given 1000*l.* each; to Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Elliot, the Rev. J. H. Todd, and Mary Fowler, widow, 500*l.* each. Among the other legacies are, to Mrs. Crakelt, wife of Mr. Crakelt, 20*l.* a year; to her daughter, Mrs. Eyland, 20*l.* a year; to Mrs. Mary Greaves, the daughter of his half-sister, 52*l.* a year; to Mrs. Coulson, of Bedford, 100*l.* a year; to Miss Coulson, one of his residuary legatees, 2000*l.*; to the children of her sister, Mrs. Neilman, 1000*l.*; to the Miss Davies's, 2000*l.* each; to Mrs. Bodman and Mrs. May, all his shares in the Lancaster canal. And besides other legacies, he has given rings of ten guineas each to Mr. Alderman Domville, and to Messrs H. Baldwin, J. Nicholls, Conant, Hughs, and Davies. The residue of his property, supposed to be about 60,000*l.* to Miss Coulson, the two Miss Davies, Mrs. Bodman, and Mrs. May; who are all of them maternally related, his own name being now extinct. By the death of his brothers and an only sister, all of them unmarried, the fortunes of the whole family became centered in him.

He had lately, for the benefit of his health, taken a journey to Ramsgate, on a visit to Mr. Cumberland, who happened to be at Tunbridge Wells with Sir James Bland Burges. Mr. Dilly arrived at Ramsgate on Saturday, the 2d of May; and was, on Sunday evening, attacked by an oppression of breathing, which took him off on the following morning. He was buried on the 12th, in the cemetery of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, in a grave nearly adjoining that in which the famous Robert Nelson was deposited in 1715; the funeral being attended by some of his oldest and most valued friends.

Dr. DOUGLAS, *Bishop of Salisbury, an Account of whose Life was given vol.* VII. *p.* 537.

IN 1736, he was entered a Commoner of St. Mary Hall, and remained there till 1738, when he removed to Baliol College, on being elected an exhibitioner on Bishop Warner's foundation. In 1741, he took his bachelor's degree; and in 1742, in order to acquire a facility of speaking French, he went abroad, and remained for some time at Montreal in Picardy, and afterwards at Ghent in Flanders. Having been ordained deacon in 1744, he was appointed to officiate as chaplain to the third regiment of foot guards, which he joined when serving with the combined army in Flanders. During the time he filled this situation, he employed him-

self chiefly in the study of modern languages. He was not an inactive spectator of the battle of Fontenoy, which took place on the 29th of April, 1745; on which occasion he was employed in carrying orders from Gen. Campbell to the English who guarded the village in which he and the other generals were stationed. He returned to England in September 1745, with that detachment of the army which had been ordered home on the breaking out of the rebellion; and having no longer any connexion with the guards, he went back to Baliol college, where he was elected one of the exhibitioners on Mr. Snell's foundation. In 1747, he was ordained priest, and became curate of Tilehurst, near Reading, and afterwards of Dunsten, in Oxfordshire; where he was residing when, at the recommendation of Dr. Charles Stuart and Lady Allen, a particular friend of the Bishop's mother, he was selected by Lord Bath as a tutor to accompany Lord Pulteney on his travels. In 1750, he was presented by Lord Bath to the vicarage of High Ercal, in Shropshire, and vacated Eaton Constantine. He only resided occasionally on his livings; and, at the desire of Lord Bath, took a house in a street contiguous to Bath House, where he passed the winter months. In the summer, he generally accompanied Lord Bath in his excursions to Tunbridge, Cheltenham, Shrewsbury, and Bath; and in his visits to the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Lyttleton, Sir Henry Bedingfield, &c. In September 1752, he married Miss Dorothy Pershouse, sister of Richard Pershouse, of Reynold-hall, near Walsall, in Staffordshire, and within three months became a widower. In 1755, he wrote a pamphlet, intitled "An Apology for the Clergy," against the Hutchinsonians, Methodists, &c.; and shortly afterwards another pamphlet, intitled "The Destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel," against the same sects, being an ironical defence of them against the attack made on them in the former pamphlet. In the autumn of 1756, he published a pamphlet, intitled "A serious Defence of the Administration," being an ironical justification of their introducing foreign troops to defend this country. In the Easter Term of 1758, he took his doctor's degree, and was presented by Lord Bath to the perpetual curacy of Kenley, in Shropshire. In 1759, he published "The Conduct of a late noble Commander considered," in defence of Lord George Sackville. No one ever knew that he wrote this, except Millar the bookseller, to whom he made a present of the copy. This defence of Lord George Sackville was suggested solely by the attack so unfairly made on him by Ruffhead, before it could possibly be known whether he really deserved censure. In the same month, he wrote and published "A Letter to two great Men, on the Approach of Peace;" a pamphlet which excited great attention, and always passed for having been written by Lord Bath. In 1760, he wrote the Preface to the Translation of Hooke's Negociations, and was in the same year appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains. In 1761, he published "Seasonable Hints from an honest Man," as an exposition of Lord Bath's sentiments. In December 1762, on the day on which the preliminaries of peace were to be taken into consideration, he wrote the paper called "The Sentiments of a Frenchman;" which was printed on a sheet, pasted on the walls in every part of London, and distributed among the members of parliament as they entered the house. In 1763, he superintended the publication of "Henry, Earl of Clarendon's Diary and Letters," and wrote the preface which is prefixed to those papers. In June of this year, he accompanied Lord Bath to Spa, where he became acquainted with the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick (the late Duke), from whom he received marked and particular attention, and with whom he was afterwards in correspondence. It is known that within a few years there existed a series of letters written by him during his stay at Spa, and also a book containing copies of all the letters which he had written to, and received from, the Prince of Brunswick, on the state of parties, and the characters of their leaders in this country, and on the policy and effect of its continental connexions; but as these have not been found among his papers, there is reason to apprehend that they may have been destroyed, in consideration

of some of the persons being still alive, whose characters, conduct, and principles were the topics of that correspondence. On the death of Lord Bath, in 1764, he left Dr. Douglas his library; but General Pulteney wishing that it should not be removed from Bath-house, he relinquished his claim, and accepted 1000l. in lieu of it; General Pulteney, at his death, left it to him again, and he gave it up a second time to the late Sir William Pulteney for the same sum. It has been erroneously stated, that the valuable library of which he was possessed had been derived from this source, whereas it had been entirely collected by himself. In this year he exchanged his livings in Shropshire for that of St. Austin's and St. Faith, in Watling-street, London. In April 1765, he married Miss Elizabeth Rooke, daughter of Henry Brudenell Rooke, esq. During this and the preceding year, as well as in 1768, he wrote several political papers, which were printed in the "Public Advertiser," and all the letters which appeared in that paper in 1770 and 1771, under the signatures of Tacitus and Manlius, were written by him. In 1773, he assisted Sir John Dalrymple in the arrangement of his manuscripts, and in 1777 he assisted Lord Hardwicke in arranging and publishing his "Miscellaneous Papers," which came out in the following year. In 1778, he was elected a Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and in 1781 was chosen President of Sion-college for the year, and preached the Latin sermon before that body. In 1786 he was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries, and framed their Addresses on the King's Recovery, 1789, both to his Majesty and the Queen. In March 1787, he was elected one of the Trustees of the British Museum, and in 1789 preached before the House of Lords, and of course published the sermon on the anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom. In 1793, he preached the anniversary sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which is published and prefixed to the annual account of their proceedings. During a great part of his life he was in correspondence with some of the most eminent literary and political characters of the age. Few could have read more, if indeed any one so much, as with such habits of incessant application as those in which he persevered almost to the last hour of his long-protracted life, he must necessarily have read. In the strictest sense of the expression, he never let one minute pass unimproved; for he never deemed any space of time too short to be employed in reading; nor was he ever seen by any of his family, when not in company with strangers, without having a book or a pen in his hand. After a life thus devoted to the cause of literature and religion, and not spent in solitary seclusion from the world, but in the midst of its most active and busy scenes, he died on the 18th of May without a struggle, and without a pang, in the arms of his son.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE emperor of France, the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia, have been dining with each other. The intimacy between the two former of these sovereigns commenced on a raft in the middle of a river, on the banks of which stood the imperial forces, and were witnesses to the imperial conference. When two men are conferring together on the footing of equality, and one is known to have a manifest superiority in genius and talents, and when great results are to issue from the conference, it cannot be doubted to whose advantage such a conference will redound. If to this is added, that the one was born to an imperial throne, the other ascended one by his own efforts, his own genius, his own talents, aided by the circumstances of the times, the scale will preponderate in favour of him who is the founder of a family against him, who is one merely of a family long cradled in notions of imperial dignity; and if, it is farther added, that the purple-born emperor has been well beat by the emperor brought up in the swaddling-clothes of poverty, and a very

humble station in life, a tolerably good idea may be formed of this imperial conference.

Bonaparte had given a sound drubbing to the emperor of Russia. He had not as yet set foot on the Russian borders, but he was near to them: he had driven a king from his palace, and the magnanimous Alexander began to dread, that if the French once set foot within his proper domains, they would fix a new dynasty on the imperial thrones of Petersburgh and Moscow. The power of the northern barbarians has been tried. We cannot as Englishmen but regret that they have not made a better stand: the inhabitants of the continent of Europe cannot but rejoice that the horrid horde of Russians, of Tartars, of Kalmucks, have received a lesson in civilisation, and are found incapable of resisting the South of Europe, when well disciplined and properly conducted. These barbarians have been entertained by the French. They have been first well beat by them, and then had a specimen of the difference after a battle between a freeman and a slave.

The imperial majesties of France and Russia had a long conference on the raft. What was the subject of this conference? This will not be further known than from the general result, which was peace; and the magnanimous emperor of Russia will probably enter into all the views of the emperor of France. Bonaparte did not probably tell him that this event was to have been expected—I assured your majesty that you must be beat—but he would take things as they were, and press upon the imperial mind the necessity of peace for the sake of bleeding humanity; he would lament the necessity he had been under to enter into a war so opposite to his feelings; he would expatiate on the advantages of a good understanding between Russia and France, and would not fail to expatiate on the tyrannical power of England on the seas, and the gain to Europe if the islanders were excluded from its shores.

The imperial majesty of Russia having been well beat, would listen with coolness to all these arguments, would enter easily into the views of the imperial conqueror. Both parties separated well pleased with each other; and from this commencement of acquaintance a solid friend-hip, such as is wont to subsist between sovereigns, has been formed. The imperial majesty of Russia is well known to have an attachment for the house of Prussia: he could not do otherwise than intercede for the fallen sovereign. Terms were agreed upon, and the magnanimous Russian took his brother of Prussia to dine with the emperor of France. The queen of Prussia was not of the party. The magnanimous Russian would give her a full account of the dinner. It was a very different day from that which the magnanimous Russian spent with his brother of Prussia over the manes of the great Frederic: they no longer talked of the ease with which they would drive the French to the extremity of the earth. They now sat in company with one who is greater by far than the great Frederic ever was; they bowed to the influence of superior talents, superior industry, and superior power.

Duke Constantine was among these sovereigns, if not at the dinner, yet in the evening; and something good will be the result to this expectant on royalty. It is even said, that he may go to the city from whose founder he takes his name, and Constantinople may exchange its barbarous government for one a step beyond it in civilisation. No one can as yet ascertain the precise grounds of the treaty of peace, but the restoration of the Prussian king to part of his dominions seems certain. The imperial and royal personages are to make a visit to Berlin, and it cannot be supposed that the Prussian king would be permitted to be of the party merely to mortify him with a view of his past grandeur. He will be again a king; a king indeed only in name, for he must always obey the commands of his lord paramount.

Such are the strange events which take place in this changeable world; and strange as we may call them, these and many similar ones, to take place in future history, will not beat wisdom into the human race. Who would have thought it, would Mr. Burke say could he arise from the

dead; who would have thought it, might one of his wretched admirers now say, that France, which was blotted out of the map of Europe, should give law to the whole continent! France, sunk to the ground, deprived of its king, its nobility, its clergy, its lawyers, with nothing on its surface worthy of notice, has beat emperors and kings—has done more in the short space of a year, under a man whom nobody knew, than she performed with the best born nobles during the long life of the great Louis the Fourteenth. If it were possible for man to derive instruction from such an example, they would learn that nations are not easily conquered, if they have not first conquered themselves; that when they rouse and shake themselves, it is terrible as the rage of a lion. The wretched, puny, weak, effeminate, insignificant Bond-street loungers, by whatever titles they may be decorated, the whole mass of fashionables may be shocked at the rudeness of these proceedings; yet there is an energy of man from within, which, when once properly stimulated, will break through all the chains and barriers forged by vice, by peculation, by corruption.

Friedland will be renowned in history for its battle, and Tilsit for its peace. The battle was bloody, but soon over. The defeat of the Russians was complete. After the taking of Dantzic, the Russians must fight, or lose Konigsburgh. They scarcely knew what to do, whether to fight or to retreat; to retreat to take a better position for fighting. Bonaparte put an end to their wavering councils by an attack, which put an end to all future attempts on their part to resist him out of their territories. The battle was won by an attack upon the centre, whilst the attention of the Russians was taken up with the attack on the wings. A tremendous fire of artillery, supported by the reserve of the French army, poured down upon the centre, and in less than an hour, some say forty minutes, the whole Russian army was completely routed. They fled in every direction. Thirty thousand were killed or wounded or taken prisoners. The fate of the war was determined, and an armistice proposed by the Russians proved how completely unable they were to resist the all-conquering arms of France.

The battle was fought on the anniversary of the day of the battle of Marengo; and this circumstance Bonaparte knew how to turn to a proper advantage. In person on the spot he could give orders that would be obeyed; and with a well-concerted plan he could have no doubt that his efforts would be crowned with success. The English papers, that were so extremely angry at the French army not going post-haste from the battle of Jena to Petersburgh, will now probably be satisfied, that Bonaparte understands the art of fighting as well at least as themselves; and perhaps they will find that he is as well skilled in the affairs of the cabinet as those of the field. He had gained his point, secured completely his conquests in Prussia and Poland, and humbled completely the pride of Russia. To press upon the routed enemy could be attended with little advantage, compared with the benefits resulting from an ascendancy over the mind of the magnanimous Alexander. The armistice proposed was instantly agreed to. Already plans are divulged of new kingdoms to be formed; and the imperial house of Bonaparte will condescend to mix its blood with that of some of the royal and imperial houses of Europe.

Prussia will most probably lose its territories in Westphalia, and if it is permitted to retain Prussia Proper and Prussian Poland, it must thank the generosity of the conqueror. If Silesia should be added, it will have lost much less in the conflict than it really merited. Denmark has a different part to act. It has hitherto been neutral, but it does not look with a favourable eye on England. A portion of Westphalia may be a temptation to a court, which has hitherto conducted itself with more wisdom than any court in Europe. If she declares for Bonaparte, we shall be put into a very disagreeable situation, and before this comes from the press, the question will probably have been decided.

The chivalrous king of Sweden was determined to break another lance with one of the French generals. Just before the battle of Friedland he declared the armistice, which he had sanctioned, to be at an end. The

event of that battle will check his ardour, and the loss of his German dominions will teach him better manners. The sailing of an expedition from England put him probably into good spirits; and he calculated that, with twenty thousand English joined to his own troops, he should fall upon the French army just as they had been defeated by the Russians, and thus put an end to the career of Bonaparte. Unfortunate king of chivalry! Thy dominions await the doom of the imperial conference on the raft! The troops we sent have not, we fear, reached the destined port. The return of the English we should gladly hail; but if the German Legion should come back to this country, unhappy indeed is our lot. We are unfortunate every way by the battle of Friedland. If the German Legion could but land in Germany, let them be only a week in the country, and march fifty miles into it, we should not despair of their proving themselves worthy to face the guards of the new kings of their country.

But a great scene opens to us, as far as this country is concerned. Bonaparte has now the complete command of the Baltic, and this summer may shew the fleets of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, aiding in the transport of his troops. He will not attack us from Boulogne, but he may from the Baltic. Such an event is by no means improbable. How are we guarded against it! Our fleets may not be able to protect every point, and this mighty conqueror cannot be defeated by talk. He must be resisted by the whole force of the country. An armed nation can alone defend us; and the nation must not only be armed, but disciplined. Idle martinets will not do in these times. Efficacious soldiers and efficacious generals must come forward. The time is coming, when the nation must shew its prowess; and, if it is defeated by the conqueror, no one can deny, that it richly deserves every calamity that the conqueror can inflict. We have had sufficient time for preparation; and if the English nation is so lost, that it cannot act as well upon land as its brave defenders have upon sea, the glory of this island must sink for ever; and it will be remembered only, that once a brave people lived on it, but from want of that spirit and energy, that true rational liberty inspires, it lost its liberty, its independence, its wealth, and its commerce.

The battle of Friedland, and its consequences, absorbs the whole attention of the politicalworld. A revolution in Turkey can scarcely attract notice. Sultan Selim is deposed, and Sultan Mustapha is placed on his throne. They do these things with great ease in Turkey: but every thing is carried on with due solemnity. It is not as it was in Russia, when a set of nobles bursted upon the midnight privacy of their sovereign, and strangled him with his neckloth. Due decorum was observed among the Turks. They first paid their compliments to the Grand Mufti, or sacred high chancellor and priest of the empire, and humbly request his fetwa or licence, to depose their sovereign. In those countries, which are under a despotic government, they do not understand the doctrine, that princes cannot be deposed by their subjects. On the contrary, they have a regular process for doing it; and having obtained the fetwa of the Grand Mufti, every thing went on in as easy a train as when a writ is obtained in this country from the sheriff for imprisoning an unfortunate debtor.

In the interim, however, the cabinet council were summoned, and they endeavoured to avert the blow. They cut off the heads of some of the principal officers of state, and sent them to the insurgents; but this would not do; they were obstinately bent on their purpose, and intimated to the sovereign, that he must exchange the seraglio for a private palace. He, whose word a few hours before was the law, obeyed the command of his subjects, entered the palace, and in a few days ended his life. So short is the passage in despotic countries from the throne to the grave. The new sovereign was installed with great pomp, and from having been a prisoner, was invested with supreme authority.

Pretexts are easily found in despotic countries for dethroning a monarch. For, how can despotism act, without giving just cause of offence, and no intervening body being be-

tween the sovereign and the people; he must pay the penalty for the vices of his reign, and the crimes of his ministers. Some innovation in the corps of Janisaries is said to have been the pretext, and the endeavour to introduce European discipline did not please this unmanageable corps. The despot felt the effect of a standing army; and it is a consolation, though a melancholy one, that princes stand as much in danger of standing armies as the people. A sovereign, that rules over a free people, should read the history of the Turks and Russians, and compare the satisfaction of sleeping in peace, in the midst of his subjects, to that of being exposed to the horrors attendant upon a standing army.

The revolution in Turkey will be turned, no doubt, by Bonaparte, to his own advantage. As he has made peace with Russia, he will either compel the Turks to follow his example, or leave the Russians, now disengaged from the French war, to wreak their vengeance on the Turkish empire. The Turks had lately obtained some advantages over the Russians. This revolution among them will of course derange their plans, and the next news we shall hear is, that the Russians are marching a formidable army into Turkey. If the two Emperors have determined that Constantine shall be Emperor of Turkey, the time seems at present very favourable for carrying such a design into execution. Barbarous as the Russians are, they are very superior to the Turks; and Europe will be great gainers, if, bad as the Greek church is, it should have the predominance over, or at least, an equality in the Grecian dominions, with the Mahometan church; or perhaps Bonaparte has settled that Greece shall be an independent kingdom, and an empire shall be carved out for Constantine, between Constantinople and the Danube, to be extended as far as he pleases in Asia.

A part, though a very small part of the Turkish dominions, remains in our hands. We are not yet driven from Alexandria. The accounts received of our disasters in Egypt redound to the discredit of the commanders of that expedition. Having the sea open to them, they might have preserved themselves quiet in Alexandria, till forces had arrived sufficient to secure the conquest of Egypt. It is to be hoped, however, that what we have got we shall retain; and it will be a curious thing to see the Ottoman empire assailed by the three great powers in Europe not acting in concert. This barbarous empire has too long kept desolate the finest provinces of Europe and Asia.

Malta, the pretended object of the war, is not lost to us. Our fleets still ride triumphant on the main. No enemy dares to approach them; but it is said, that Bonaparte is building ships in every quarter, suited to his purpose. The expedition that sailed from our coasts from the Baltic, has reached the Sound. We have not yet heard that it has arrived at its destined port. So great a body of men ought not to have been sent but upon some grand object, and what that object was time alone will develope. Had it been sent three months sooner, it might have been of use in the grand conflict; but England was then too much engaged in parliamentary conflicts, for such an expectation to have been formed.

Buenos Ayres does not yet acknowledge our dominion. But we retain possession of Monte Video, and are making preparations for the complete subjection of the country. The opening that will be made there for our commerce will indemnify us in some measure for the losses that we must sustain in the Baltic. St. Domingo is resting after its revolution. The Black empire will not be deficient in all the acts which prevail among their white brethren, and they will play the same tricks in government, to make and unmake kings, form and quell factions, just as is done in the civilized word. All this may be well excused among poor blacks; but it is some reflection on the christian world, that with such superior advantages from religion and manners, they have made so little progress in the art of government, and should continue to play the same tricks with guns and trumpets, as are fit only for children.

A great feature in our domestic politics, since our last, is the splendid procession made by the citizens of Westminser, to shew the object of

their choice, according to ancient custom, to his constituents. The chairing of Sir F. Burdett could not, on account of his wound, take place on the day of his election, and the 29th of June was afterwards fixed upon, for a procession from his house in Piccadilly, round Covent Garden, to the Crown and Anchor. On that day a vast body of the electors, marching under the banners of their respective parishes, preceding a car, followed by several carriages, went from Covent Garden to Piccadilly, to receive the baronet. The car was elegantly constructed and ornamented, and on it Sir F. Burdett was seated, forming, independent of the interest taken in his election, a very affecting picture.—Every house in Piccadilly, and the streets through which the procession passed, was crowded with spectators; the streets were lined with carriages, filled with spectators inside and out; and the multitudes accompanying the procession were immense. Upwards of half a million of people were spectators, or actors, in this scene; and the whole was conducted with the utmost decorum. The line of procession consisted of music, the high bailiff, the electors under the different parishes, and a large body of horsemen, electors of Middlesex, the committee, the car, a long line of carriages, open and close. The day was remarkably fine, Cheerfulness was in every face. Wherever the car appeared it was hailed by the cheers of the spectators, and the smiles of the fair sex, whose ribbands declared their partiality for this distinguished representative.

Between five and six the car stopped at the Crown and Anchor, which had more guests on this occasion than had ever been known to meet in that house upon any occasion. Upwards of 1500 persons dined there, and after dinner the great room was completely filled, and the other rooms were occupied by those who could not obtain a place in it. The first toast given was—The King, the Constitution, the whole of the Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution. After two more toasts, Mr. Jennings, the chairman, made a very impressive speech on the right of election, and the manner in which it had been exercised in Westminster, shewing the advantages that might be obtained by similar exertions, in every part of the kingdom. He remarked on the malignity with which the hirelings of prostitution pursued every man who dared to speak the truth on political subjects. They wished to treat the people of England as tyrants in every age have treated their slaves, dreading, that if the light broke in upon us, the first objects we should discover would be our fetters, and the next, the expedient by which they might be broken. Such malignity had pursued the object of their choice. He would speak the truth, and would not join with faction. After many allusions to the political principles and conduct of Sir F. Burdett, he proposed his health, which was received with rapturous acclamations.

Sir F. endeavoured for some time to speak standing, but unable to do it, sat upon a chair on the table. He thanked the company for the honour they had done him, but entertained very little hopes, that in the present state of the House of Commons, any good could be done to the country. The present House of Commons is formed, it is hypocritically said, by an appeal to the sense of the people; and so the late ministers appealed, as they said, to the sense of the people, and one of the first acts of this sense of the people was to consent to be driven from the first floor into the garret, by a tenth per cent. on all their incomes, and an additional ten per cent. upon the assessed taxes, already enormous and oppressive. What the new sense of the people will produce we may easily foresee, and shall shortly experience. Gentlemen, he said, I wish to observe, that both parties laugh at you, and despise you; and those, who have robbed you the most, very naturally despise you the most. It is the common cant of both parties to deny the existence of such a thing as the people; and I have been frequently insultingly asked, where such an order as the people is found in England? Gentlemen, you have furnished me with an answer to that derogatory question. In Westminster, in the metropolis of England, there exists that people; and if these corrupt and mercenary parties shall see the inhabitants of this country acting

firmly and perseveringly like a people, they will soon acknowledge them to be such; and those who are treading oppressively upon the necks of the people, will change situations, and be found bowing humbly at their feet. After expressing his gratitude to his hearers, the worthy baronet concluded his speech, by giving as his toast, the Electors of Westminster.

Mr. Frend took an opportunity by giving a toast, which could not come from the chair, of comparing the conduct of the two factions, the ins and the outs, to the combatants on the bridge of Pisa, in Italy. At this game two parties, on opposite sides, contended for the possession of the bridge, and in the contest, dukes, marquisses, counts, and cavaliers, were seen tumbling headlong into the river, and affording amusement to the court and populace who were on each bank, spectators of the conflict. Some time since, he observed, a former administration had got to the top of the bridge, and thrown their adversaries into the river; the same adversaries had now succeeded, and thrown their competitors into the river! Might not a third party be found to throw both into the river? In Italy the game was played for five thousand sequins; in England it costs as many millions. The events of this day had shewn, that there was a party which might take some share in the game, and this was the public. The order, the regularity, the solemnity, the applause, the acclamations of the day would teach supercilious observers, that, besides the ins and the outs, the public was a class of some political importance. It was time, he said, to get rid of the idle names of whigs and tories, too long bandied about in our history. Such had been the political changes, that the former name was retained, where the substance was lost; and we ought not to look up to any one or to any name, unless connected with it were those fundamental principles from which true, fair, and equal representation of the people was to be expected: a measure equally conducive to the happiness of king and people, and opposed by those who prefer their own private interests to the welfare of their king and country. He then paid some appropriate compliments to Mr. Jennings for his conduct, and concluded by giving his health.

On the health of the committee being given, Mr. Sturch, one of the members, thanked the company in their name, and in very concise but expressive terms, explained the principles and conduct of the committee in the late election. Several excellent toasts were given, and among them the following: May the ineffectives of the regiment be speedily disbanded, and the red-book reduced to its proper dimensions. The utmost order, good humour, and hilarity prevailed, Sir F. Burdett left the room about nine; the company gradually dispersed, delighted with their day: a partial illumination took place in the evening.

The cry of No Popery is no longer bellowed out by the administration; and they are very sorry that, as it has done its business, any thing more should be said upon the subject. It is not, however, so easy to recall the winged words, and a transaction has been divulged, which, however, it may shew the attachment of a bishop to the powers that be, is supposed by some to have carried that attachment to a degree of profanation. We are indebted to Dr. Knox for the publicity of the transaction, who in a letter inserted in the public papers, has given a detailed account of it. On the 10th of July, the bishop of Rochester held a confirmation in the church at Tunbridge, and there two clergymen moved and seconded an address to the king on the No Popery business. Dr. Knox rose to make his objections, but before he could finish a sentence, he was silenced by the bishop, who exclaimed, and not in the spirit of meekness, that he would not hear a word against the motion, and he immediately read the address, and handed it over the rails of the communion table for signature. Dr. Knox's observations on this conduct are exceedingly just; he contends, that on a day, when the young people were collected together for a solemn purpose, it was not right to disturb the religion of the place by political manœuvres; the town-hall was at any rate to have been used, and not the church; and much less was it fitting and decent that the bishop within the

rails of the communion table, where it might have been supposed that the duties of his office were the uppermost in his mind, should have read the address, insulted one of his clergy, and recommended it for signature. We cannot but agree with Dr. Knox, though we observe that he talks of reverring the authority of the bishop at the altar, as if the bishop derived a peculiar reverence from an altar. In a protestant church there is no altar, it is a popish phrase; the papists have altars, the protestants only communion tables. But whether the bishop was at an altar or a communion table, his conduct was equally culpable, and highly indecent; shewing in what manner addresses to the king are procured.

We promised in our last to notice the proceedings in another place, relative to the church, and to lay before our readers the state of the prosecution against Mr. Stone, an aged presbyter of the Church of England, with a large family. The prosecutor, it may be recollected, is a Mr. Bishop, a proctor in the place called Doctors' Commons, being the same in the civil law to a doctor, that an attorney is to a counsellor This Mr. Bishop is a rare theologian, a sound Salamanca divine; for he is bringing a poor parson into trouble, from a knowledge of the subjects on which the parson has preached, or he is bringing him into trouble without knowledge of the subjects on which the preachment has been. Be this as it may, this Mr. Bishop having read the sermon which Mr. Stone preached before the archdeacon and his clergy, and which the archdeacon and his clergy neither refuted nor reprimanded; this Mr. Bishop has drawn up twenty articles against Mr. Stone, contained in five sheets of foolscap paper, written on both sides. Our readers would not be anxious for their insertion in this place, though there are some things in them which require the particular attention of the clergy.

The process in Doctors' Commons is of a very singular nature. Most is carried on in writing. The articles answer to an indictment, and the accused is to deny or allow them, that is, plead guilty or not guilty. The articles having been brought in, the accused was allowed a certain time to give in his answer, and this he has done by denying the charge. The vacation taking place soon after this part of the business, nothing can be publicly done till November next. In the mean time Mr. Bishop is to collect his evidence, is to prove that Mr. Stone has uttered the words alledged against him; and also prove, that such language cannot be justified by the accused. We understand that Mr. Stone is fully prepared to meet this Mr. Bishop, to discuss the point foot to foot; and if there is fair law we would bet a hundred to one in favour of the parson against the proctor.

What this proctor knows of divinity or ecclesiastical history, may be judged by one single charge; he objects to Mr. Stone that he has said that the gospels, or some of them, assert our Lord to be the legitimate son of Mary and Joseph. To be sure they do. We have been in a great error all our lives, if they do not; and we can have no doubt that the proctor himself, if justice were fairly done, ought to be called into the spiritual court, and well trounced, for calling such a well known truth into question. If our Lord is not the legitimate son of Mary and Joseph, whose legitimate son is he? We should be much obliged to this Mr. Bishop for an answer to this question. Mr. Stone is also attacked for saying that the atonement of divine wrath by the expiatory sacrifice of the death of Christ, to be a mistaken idea; and for affirming the satisfaction of divine justice, by the vicarious punishment of Christ, to be a disgusting impossibility. It will be pleasant to hear the doctors discuss these points, and to shew in what they differ from certain articles of religion, which few people read now a days, and fewer people believe. The two last positions put us in mind of some verses stuck up in a calvinistical university:

God was in wrath, because to be so
he was pleased;
God killed God, that so his wrath
might be appeased.

It is well for us that our articles are proved not to be calvinistical, or Mr. Bishop would have no small quantity

of persons in his ecclesiastical court, under qui tam actions.

In the two houses of parliament, the strength of the ministers and the opposition has been fairly tried. The opposition has been fairly beat out of the field. It went sanguine to the charge on the bridge the first day, but was driven off after some resistance; a second day it made another but a feebler attack; on the third it was soon beat, and the No Popery gentlemen are now completely masters of the bridge. The king's speech was read by commission, on the 26th of June, and gave rise to debate in both houses of parliament.

After the Commons had retired, a debate took place in the house of Lords, when

Lord Mansfield moved the address, and stated, that his Majesty found himself compelled to dismiss the late administration. His right of doing so could not be disputed, and his reign had proved his disposition to toleration, on which it was to be regretted that the agitations of a certain question had cast a doubt. The king, in such a case, could do no less than appeal to the sense of the people, and the success of the appeal was evident, from the numerous addresses brought from all parts of the kingdom. The rest of the Noble Lord's speech was merely a repetition of what was to be found in the king's speech. Lord Rolle seconded the address, lamenting that the last days of the king should have been embittered by propositions to which it was well known he would never give his consent. The late ministry, by singular fatuity and perversion of intellect, would press these propositions, deservedly lost his confidence, and with great propriety were dismissed from his service.

Lord Fortescue moved the amendment, founding it on the means by which the present administration came into power, and the dissolution of parliament, to the injury of public business. That dissolution was a very arbitrary measure, and the base cry of "No Popery," by which it was supported, threw disgrace upon its authors. Lord Borringdon opposed the amendment, maintaining the right of the king to dissolve the parliament, arguing for the propriety of the measure from the quantity of factious opposition in the other house, and condemning the absurdity and wickedness of the cry of "No Popery," which, he contended, the ministers had done every thing in their power to suppress. Lord Holland supported the amendment, condemning the speech from the throne as intemperate, and introducing subjects, such as the disasters at Egypt and at Constantinople, as perfectly irrevelant to the general matter of the speech. The expeditions to those places he would defend. The dissolution was a rash, imprudent, and arbitrary measure, not from the shortness of the time that the parliament had sat, but because it was in the midst of public business, and was adopted from bad motives. For his own part he could wish that parliaments, instead of being septennial, should be triennial, or even annual. The speech from the throne stated no inconvenience to have arisen from the dissolution, yet what became of the constitutional control of parliament, if ministers dispose of millions without any legal appropriation of the money. The cry of "No Popery" had been, he must say, attempted to be raised, but it was to the credit of the country, not to that of the ministers, that it had not succeeded, and the scenes of 1780 had not been realised. He would oppose the ministers, because they gave proof of a spirit hostile to liberty; because they made use of a factious resort to the passions of mankind, and basely and wickedly sought to infuse that spirit into the people, which had often deluged the country with blood. Where a system existed hostile to liberty, and built upon intolerance and exclusion, a systematic opposition was most necessary.

Lord Mulgrave opposed the amendment, justifying the speech, and condemning the conduct of the late ministers for discussing the conduct of the king in that house. Lord Erskine supported the amendment, calling upon the Duke of Portland to compare his conduct in 1784 with his present situation, inveighing against the cry of "No Popery," and hinting that it was raised by desperate men, who by such desperate means so often succeeded in putting down thrones,

and dominions, and powers. Lord Grosvenor supported the amendment, adverting to the assistance which ministers received from Lord Melville, notwithstanding the resolution on the journal of the House of Commons, and to the accusations against the present opposition as opposing government. One would think, he said, by these remarks, that this was some despotic government. The king had his prerogative, but the Houses of Lords and Commons had their prerogative also; and there had seldom been an occasion on which it was more requisite for them to use it than the present.

Lord Sidmouth lamented that all hopes of unanimity on the subject of the address were lost; but he felt unanimity to be so necessary, that, unless the speech contained expressions in which he could not concur, or unfounded accusations, he should feel himself bound in duty to support it. He regretted the change of ministers; but that having been unavoidable, he thought the dissolution to be warrantable and justifiable. Late events had interested the feelings of the people; and if the cry had been raised by way of making a stalking-horse of the church, it was highly censurable; but much arose from the attachment to the established church, and wherever that prevailed, he respected it, as he thought the establishment of that church connected with the constitution. He would judge of ministers by their measures. His party was the country and his king, and on this ground he felt it his duty to resist the amendment.

Lord Rosslyn could not allow that any fair reason had been given to the country for the dissolution; he did not believe that the church had been in any danger, and he denied that the addresses conveyed the sense of the people. The earl of Buckinghamshire commended the dissolution, as it would assure the catholics, that the country united with the king in his sentiments towards them. Lord Grenville affirmed, that the dissolution was a measure adopted during a ferment of all the bad passions, artfully and wickedly excited, and adopted solely for the purpose of taking advantage of that ferment, because it would not last. The business of parliament was set aside for this base purpose. The revenue of customs in Ireland could not be legally collected after the 5th of July next: the intercourse between America and this country hung on a balance, for the statute, authorising it, expired on the 1st of June last, yet duties had been collected in our ports on American produce ever since that time, and thus ministers had committed an act of the worst example and worst consequences. It was not the smallness of the sum that could make an excuse: Hampden resisted not on account of the sum, but the illegality of the power by which it was levied. The cry of "No Popery" was a base artifice used by the ministers: the letters written to Oxford University, and the address to Northampton by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the publication of a pretended address from Dublin University in the Gazette, sufficiently shew the arts used upon this occasion.

The Lord Chancellor explained his letter written to Oxford University, and declared that he thought the concessions to the catholics dangerous from the length to which they might be carried. Lord Lauderdale reprobated the dissolution in the strongest terms, and Ld. Hawkesbury as warmly justified the conduct of his colleagues. The amendment was then put, when there voted for it, of the persons present, 56; against it, 131: proxies for it, 11; against it, 29: on the whole for, 67; against it, 160. The address was then carried without a division; and thus ended the battle of the bridge in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons, the address was moved by Lord Newark, and seconded by Mr. Hall, both being echoes of the speech, the latter ending with a commendation of that great and lamented statesman, Mr. Pitt, who had weathered the storm: and he called upon those ministers who had lately quitted the helm, to abandon all spirit of mutiny, and to join in navigating the vessel, and guiding her to a port of security. The last remark does credit to this speaker's ingenuity; but his commendation of the statesman who steered the vessel into all its difficulties, is an insult upon the common sense and under-

standing of mankind. After them rose Lord Howick, and made a tremendously long speech, justifying his loyalty to a beloved king, though his duty to him compelled him to oppose a weak, intemperate, and inefficient administration. He reprobated the dissolution of a parliament which had sat only four months, by those persons, who complained grievously of the dissolution of a parliament which had sat four years. These persons had dissolved a parliament in the midst of business; they had checked the proceedings of the committee of finance; they had raised an absurd and malicious cry. The committee of finance, it is hoped, will be restored. The Irish customs bills cannot be passed in due time. What, according to the ministers' own statement, produced the dissolution? The late ministers proposed a measure obnoxious to the king, which they abandoned; this could not then be the cause of the dissolution. They are turned out, say properly turned out, if parliament decides against them. Abandoned by king, parliament, and people, we are still said to be the cause of the dissolution. Such a mode of arguing is not easily to be reconciled to any principles of reasoning. We are also to be railed against for supporting measures in favour of popery. Yet the Right Hon. Gentleman, who has succeeded to the Foreign department, is known to entertain sentiments most favourable to the catholics. Others have supported the same opinions, and the appeal to the memory of Mr. Pitt seems to be very extraordinary, as he resigned his place from inability to carry a similar measure. In supporting their cry of "No Popery" also, the measures of the new ministry were liable to the severest reprehension, and their mode of obtaining influence by the trick of making inspecting field officers for the volunteers, is of a piece with their other proceedings. No one laments (said Lord H.) the disasters in Egypt more than myself; but what do the ministers mean by inserting the paragraph relative to it in the speech? Do they mean to insinuate any thing against the late ministry? We challenge the enquiry! we were always the advocates for enquiry! we never shrunk from it, and do not now shrink from it. If ill success in an expedition is such an argument against a ministry, what shall we say of the memorable achievements at Ferrol, Corsica, the Helder?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated the dissolution of parliament, and replied to the observations on the inconveniencies to the public, which, when compared with the arguments in favour of the dissolution, sunk to nothing. He compared the conduct of the late ministers, in the Catholic question, with that of Mr. Pitt, on a similar question, and declared it to be his opinion, that no farther concessions to the Catholics were desirable.——Mr. Windham supported the amendment, reprobating the cry raised by the ministers, by which they had got that kind of parliament which was equally depreciated by the good patriots and the bad—a parliament dependent entirely on the power of the crown. Lord Cochrane thought, that both the address and the amendment were exceptionable; the latter appeared so, because it threw a blame on the king in the exercise of his constitutional prerogative. The two parties might indulge in mutual crimination, but he sincerely hoped, that a set of men would be found to guide the helm of state, to whom the objections could not apply, which were stated against these two contending interests. Mr. Grattan supported the amendment, observing, that if ministers continued the concessions to the Catholics, they gave up all the arguments founded on the danger of them, to the state; if they repelled them, they gave up their army. The Catholics were now admitted into the constitution—they were our equals—they were our brethren. The seat of learning in Ireland would not vote an address, If religion had been attacked, the college of Dublin would not have been wanting; she had shewn her dignity by her silence. The people of Ireland, of both religions, are inclined to love each other; none but the enemies of their country wish to keep them disunited. Lord Milton supported the amendment, and was glad of the opportunity to testify his abhorrence of an administration, the first act of

whose government was to recall to his Majesty's councils profligacy and corruption. Mr. D. Saunders conceived that the trial in the house of lords had set aside the spirit of the resolution respecting Lord Melville. Mr. Bathurst thought that the dissolution was a justifiable measure, and this was a sufficient ground for him to support the address. Several other members spoke on this occasion, but with as little novelty or ingenuity to recommend their speeches, as those who went before them; and the house dividing, there appeared to be for the address 300, for the amendment 155; and thus ended the battle of the bridge in the house of commons. It was renewed again on a subsequent night, and the ministers were triumphant. Mr. Whitbread brought in a motion for an enquiry into the state of the nation, which would have produced a hard tustle in words, but the public lost the benefit, if benefit it can be called, of hearing the abuse which each party cast upon the other, by the strangers being all turned out of the gallery. Enough, however, has been said by both sides, to prove that England wants a parliament without placemen and pensioners—a parliament chosen by the people, not by a small part voting for boroughs, and under corrupt influence.

BOOKS PUBLISHED JUNE 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

AGRICULTURE.

HARDING's Catalogue of Books on Agriculture and Rural Economy, 12mo. 6d.

ARTS, FINE.

Household Furniture and Interior Decoration, executed from designs, consisting of perspective and geometrical views of apartments, with their chairs, tables, sophas, candelabræ, chandeliers, tripods, &c. By Thos. Hope, esq. royal folio, 5l. 5s. or with atlas paper, 10l. 10s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of the Great Conde, written by his Serene Highness Louis, Joseph de Bourbon, Prince de Conde; with notes by his Serene Highness, now in England. Translated by Fanny Holcroft. 8vo. 9s.

Authentic Memoirs of General Bennigsen, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies; including a succinct history of the campaigns in Germany and Poland, during the years 1805, 1806, and 1807. By a Russian Officer. 1s. 6d.

ELECTRICITY.

Practical Electricity and Galvanism; containing a series of experiments, with plates. By J. Cuthbertson. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Ancient Indian Literature, illustrative of the researches of the Asiatic Society instituted in Bengal in 1804. 4to. 10s. 6d.

HISTORY.

The History of the World from the reign of Alexander to Augustus, comprehending the latter ages of European Greece, and the history of the Greek kingdoms in Asia and Africa, from their foundation to their destruction. By J. Gillies, L.L.D. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s.

Londinium Redivivum; or an ancient history and modern description of London, compiled from parochial records. By J. Malcolm, F.S.A. The fourth volume, being the completion, 2l. 2s.

The Reign of Charlemagne considered chiefly with reference to religion, laws, literature, and manners, by H. Card. 8vo. 6s.

MISCELLANIES.

Female Art; or, True and False. By Ann Pile. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Letters from England. By Don M. A. Espriella. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Analysis of the Character and Conduct of Buonaparte. By General Dumouriez. 3s. 6d.

An Historical Enquiry respecting the Performance of the Harp in the Highlands of Scotland, from the earliest times until it was discontinued, about 1734. By J. Gunn. 4to. 1l. 5s.

Advice to Youth; containing a compendium of the duties of human life. By H. Blair. 1s. 6d.

Flowers of Literature for 1806.—12mo. 6s.

A Letter from an Irish Dignitary to an English Clergyman, on the subject of Tythes in Ireland. 1s.

Remarks on the Dangers which threaten the Established Religion, and on the means of averting them, in a letter to the Right Hon. S. Perceval, M.P. By E. Pearson, B.D. 3s.

A Speech delivered at the British Forum, May 14, 1807. By J. G. Jones. 1s.

Anthologia: a collection of epigrams, ludicrous epitaphs, sonnets, tales, miscellaneous anecdotes, &c. interspersed with originals. 4s.

Reasons for rejecting the presumptive evidence of Mr. Almon, that "Mr. Hugh Boyd was the writer of Junius." With passages selected to prove the real author of the Letters of Junius.

An Account of the Nature and present State of the Philanthropic Society. 1s.

An Historical Apology for the Irish Catholics. By W. Parnell. 5s.

Proceedings at a General Meeting of the Catholics, held at the Exhibition-room, William-street, April 18, 1807. 2s.

The Eloquence of the British Senate; or, specimens from the speeches of the most distinguished parliamentary speakers, from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. to the present time, with notes biographical, critical, and explanatory. 21s.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

The Edinburgh Medical and Physical Dictionary. By R. Morris, M.D. J. Kendrick, and others. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, Part I. plates, 5s.

NOVELS.

Family Annals; or, Worldly Wisdom. By Mrs. Hunter. 5 vols. 1l. 5s.

The Dæmon of Sicily. By E. Montague. 4 vols. 1l.

The Friar Hildargo: a legendary tale. By E. Mortimer. 5 vols. 1l. 5s.

A Summer at Brighton. Vol. IV. containing the story of the Modern Lais. 6s.

The Conscript: a serio-comic romance. By J. S. Byerly. 2 vols. 7s.

The Spanish Outlaw: a tale. By W. Herbert. 4 vols. 1l. 2s.

Julien; or, My Father's House. By Mrs. Meeke. 4 vols. 1l.

The Mystic Sepulchre; or, Such Things have been. By J. Palmer. 2 vols. 8s.

The Catholic: an Historical Romance. By W. H. Ireland. 3 vols. 15s.

Corinna; or, Italy. By Mad. de Stael Holstein. 3 vols. 1l.

POLITICAL.

Mentoriana; or, a Letter of Admonition and Remonstrance to H. R. H. the Duke of York. 2s.

A complete Vindication of the Conduct of H. R. H. the Duke of York, in reply to the foul charges exhibited against him in the above. 2s. 6d.

Concessions to America the bane of Britain; or, the cause of the present distressed situation of the British colonial and shipping interests explained, and the proper remedy suggested. 2s.

On the Conduct of the British Government towards the Catholics of Ireland. 1s.

Present State of the British Constitution, historically illustrated. By Britannicus. 4s.

Reflections on the Connection of the British Government with the Protestant Religion. 1s.

Substance of the Speech delivered in the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, March 26, 1807, on the Change of Ministry. 2s. 6d.

A Letter to the Worthy and Independent Electors of Shrewsbury. By J. Mason, esq. 2s.

Strictures on the Motions made in the last Parliament, respecting the Pledge which his Majesty was under the necessity of demanding from his late Ministers; and which in those motions was most unconstitutionally made a subject of accusation. In a letter to Lord Howick. By J. Bowles. 2s.

A True Picture of the United States of America, being a brief statement of the conduct of the government and people of that country towards Great Britain, from the peace of 1783 to the present time. By a British Subject. 3s.

A Plain Speech or Address to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, to the people under its protection, and to all nations; shewing them in what manner they may be prosperous and happy, rich and great, and remain in peace and friendship with one another. By G. Edwards, M.D.

Considerations on the best means of calling forth the general strength of the country, for its present and permanent defence. 1s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thoughts on the Effects of the British Government on the State of India, accompanied with hints concerning the means of carrying civil and religious instruction to the natives of that country. By the Rev. W. Tennant, L.L.D. 8vo. 7s.

POETRY.

Affection; with other Poems. By H. Smithers. Royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Hours of Idleness; a series of poems original and translated. By Lord Byron, a minor. 6s.

The Britanniad; or, the Choice of Ministers. The Hiberniad or Change of Ministers: a satirical poem, in two parts. 4to. 2s. 6d.

RELIGIOUS.

Mistakes in Religion exposed; an essay on the prophesy of Zacharias. By the Rev. H. Venn. 12mo. 4s.

Sermons on different subjects. By the Rev. J. Hewlett. Vol. III. 8vo. 9s.

Transactions of the Parisian Sanhedrim; or, Acts of the Assembly of Israelitish Deputies of France and Italy. From the French. By F. D. Kirwin. 8vo. 7s.

Two Sermons on Justification; preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. T. P. White. 2s. 6d.

Extract of a Sermon on the Education of the Poor under an appropriate system. Preached at St. Mary's, Lambeth, 28th June, 1807, for the benefit of the Boys' Charity School. By the Rev. Dr. A. Bell. 1s.

An Examination of the Passages contained in the Gospels and other Books of the New Testament, respecting the person of Jesus, with observations arising from them. By J. Smith. 3s.

Jesus the Son of Joseph: a sermon delivered before the General Baptist Assembly, at their annual meeting in Worship-street, May 19, 1807. By A. Bennett. 1s.

On Singularity and Excess in Philological Speculation: a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, April 19, 1807. By R. Lawrence, L.L.D. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at the Temple, May 31, upon the conduct to be observed by the Established Church towards Catholics and other Dissenters. By the Rev. S. Smith. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The New Picture of Scotland, with an historical and descriptive account of the buildings, curiosities, and antiquities. 2 vols. 9s.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th May, to the 20th June, 1807.

Asthenia	18	Hæmorrhois	2
Rheumatismus	5	Hysteria	2
Febris	4	Asthma	3
Catarrhus	8	Icterus	2
Cynanche Tonsillaris	3	Morbi Cutanei	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	Morbi Infantiles	7
Hæmoptysis	1		
Dyspepsia	8		
Hypochondriasis	6		
Paralysis	4		
Amenorrhœa	3		
Menorrhagia	4		
Leucorrhœa	5		
Diarrhœa	6		
Hydrops	3		

OF these infantile diseases, two arose from improper management, during the process of weaning. A few general remarks therefore, on the mode in which that process ought to be conducted, shall form the subject of this report.

It is a common question—at what period should an infant be weaned?

To this, however, it is not easy to give a decided answer. Yet some light may be thrown upon the subject, by considering the progress of the infant's teething.

The function of the teeth is necessary to the process of digestion. By the teeth the food is masticated; in the act of mastication, it is mixed with the saliva; by this division, and this mixture, it is prepared to undergo the digestive process; and without this preparation, it is not to be supposed, that the food can be regularly digested.* The progress of the infant's teething, therefore, may lead to some information, concerning the period, at which he should be weaned.

The progress of the teething process, however, is not always uniform. There is a considerable variety, in this respect, in different infants. But in general, the front teeth begin to appear, between the end of the fifth and the beginning of the eighth month; and about the twelfth or fourteenth month, the infant has got all his front teeth, and the foremost or small grinders of both jaws. Now he shews some power of mastication; now his stomach is capable of digesting other sorts of food; and now he may be very safely weaned.

But should the infant not be weaned, till he is capable of masticating his food? We would not argue the point, or carry it to the extreme; for although the teeth be destined to masticate the food, to mix it with the saliva, and thus to prepare it for the digestive process; yet if an infant has been well nursed, if he be thriving, if his food shall be well chosen, and if the weaning process be properly conducted, he may surely be weaned, without injury, before he has actually acquired the power of mastication. We have reasoned concerning the function of the teeth, and the mixture of the food with the saliva, not so much to fix the exact, or particular period of weaning the infant, as to caution against weaning him too early; against weaning him, till, by the presence of a certain number of teeth, there is some reason to think, that his digestive powers are capable, of assimilating new sorts of food.

Now in what manner should the weaning process be conducted?—or with what sorts of food should the infant be supplied?

It is the practice of some to wean the infant at once. A particular night is fixed for the occasion. On this night the spoon and the cradle are to be particularly at work; and from this time henceforth, he is not to taste his wonted food. Nay, soot or aloes, or some such horrid thing, has been applied to the nipple, to drive the infant from the breast, and to deprive him at once of the food to which he has been so long accustomed.

Can the living body bear such treatment? It will bear almost any thing when done gradually; but a change so sudden it cannot bear. The most severe and formidable disease must ensue; weaning-brash and all its direful consequences.

This disease is generally known, and many know it from sad experience. It produces the most dreadful havoc in the infantile constitution. It first deranges the bowels, then the liver, and then the whole frame. It wastes the infant, reduces him to skin and bone, and brings rickets and other formidable diseases in its train; nay, in many cases, it is only the most judicious, and well directed treatment, that can possibly save his life. The origin of the whole, is weaning the infant, too suddenly and too early.

The remedy therefore is obvious. To prevent every consequence, it is only necessary, to wean the infant gradually, and at a proper period. The weaning process ought not to be begun too early; and when begun, it ought neither to be finished in a night, nor in a day, nor in a week, nor even perhaps in a month. In taking this very important step, there are several things, which ought to be considered—the season of the year,

* It is highly probable, that the deficiency of the digestive process, in some old people, is partly owing to their want of teeth; in consequence of which, their food is not sufficiently masticated, and mixed with their saliva.

the state of the infant's constitution and health, the progress of his teething, &c.

Next to make choice of his food. It is not his nature, to live wholly, either on animal or vegetable aliment, and therefore he ought to have a due proportion of both. Let him be nourished by his mother's milk, for the space of five or six months, or until he has got a pair of front teeth in each jaw. Then let him be accustomed to the use of other milk, and learned to feed by the spoon. Next let the weaning process be begun, and during this process, let him be brought to a diet, consisting of milk, veal-tea, chicken-broth, or weak beef-tea, with a due proportion of well prepared bread. Let the quantity of these substances be gradually increased, and the quantity of his mother's milk gradually decreased. Let him be weaned at last, and gradually brought to the use of food of a more solid nature, and to the common articles of diet, according to the progress of his teething, or according as the power of his mastication increases.

By conducting the weaning process in this manner, the safety of the mother's constitution, as well as the constitution of the infant, is insured. The secretion of her milk gradually ceases; her change of constitution comes gradually on; Nature operates, and supersedes the weak and imperfect interference of art. Weaning brash, and all its direful consequences, are only to be found among those infants who are crammed with improper food, and who are too early and too suddenly weaned.

J. HERDMAN.

Old Broad Street,
22d July, 1807.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London.

At a Common Hall, held on Midsummer-day, at Guildhall, several Aldermen and Gentlemen were put in nomination for the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, when Christopher Smith, Esq. of Queen-street, and Richard Phillips, Esq. of New Bridge-street, were declared to be duly elected for the year ensuing.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, sister of his Britannic Majesty, and widow of the late Duke of Brunswick, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Jena, arrived on Tuesday the 7th of July, in the Clyde frigate, Commodore Owen, at Gravesend; and the Princess of Wales had her first interview with the Duchess on board that ship. On removing from the ship to the barge, the Princess took her seat on the left of her mother, and repeated discharges of cannon announced her approach to the shore. On the platform the mayor and town-clerk of Gravesend advanced towards her, when the town-clerk read a dutiful address to her Serene Highness, congratulating her on her arrival in this country, to which she returned a short but affecting answer. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess then drove to Blackheath, where she was afterwards visited by his Majesty, and has since been to London, and had an interview with the Queen, and the principal part of the royal family.

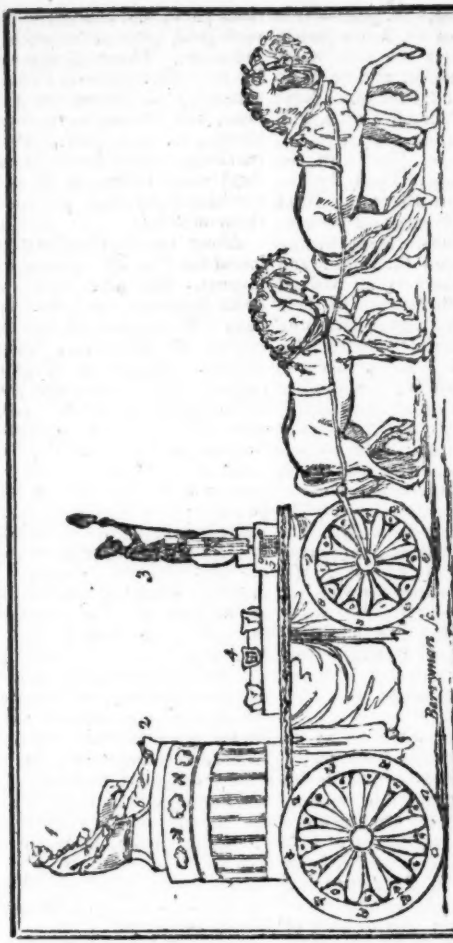
The following is a statement of the quantity of porter brewed in London by the twelve principal houses, between July 5, 1806, and July 5, 1807.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Meux -	170,879	Combe	80,273
Barclay -	166,600	Goodwyn	72,580
Hanbury -	135,972	Elliott	47,388
Brown & Parry	125,654	Clowes	38,554
Whitbread	104,251	J. Calvert	37,033
F. Calvert -	88,004	Harford	33,283

The quantity of table-beer brewed by the first twelve houses in London, from July 5, 1806, to July 5, 1807.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Kirkman -	23,354	Cowell -	11,515
Charrington	22,184	Cape -	11,463
Edmonds -	19,474	Sandall -	9,798
Sandford -	15,818	Hale -	9,098
Paullaine -	15,300	Stretton -	8,161
Satchell -	11,665	Eves -	8,048

A REPRESENTATION OF THE TRIUMPHAL CAR USED FOR CHAIRING SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.



1. Sir Francis in the Chair—2. Foot Stool—3. Britannia holding the Cap of Liberty on a Spear—4. Arms of the United Kingdom—5. Arms of Westminster.
6. The Cradle and Cushion on which Sir Francis Burdett's Leg rested.
The CAR is elegantly fluted and ornamented with wreaths of oak and laurel, the sides of which are covered with crimson velvet; on the front of the foot-stool is represented the Monster CORRUPTION, on which Sir FRANCIS treads.

The chairing of Sir Francis Burdett took place on Monday the 29th of June. It excited great expectation, and drew together an immense multitude. It consisted not merely of the population of the metropolis, but of crowds from the vicinity, who covered the roads in every direction, from an early hour. The procession commenced from Covent Garden, and at twelve o'clock began to move in the following order:—Four men with bugles, on horseback, followed by two men on horseback, bearing large flags, and six others, with small ones. Next was the High Constable on horseback, followed by nine assistants, three and three, all mounted upon horses. To them succeeded a horseman, with a large blue flag, with "*Burdett and our Country*," inscribed in letters of gold. He was followed by three bugle boys, in blue jackets and caps, on horseback, bearing small blue flags, with the figures 5134, the number of the Baronet's majority, inscribed in letters of gold. Next came a large white flag, with the inscription,

"*Purity of Election*," in gold.—Next followed the flag of St. Ann's parish, and Electors. Next the flag of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and St. Martin's Le Grand, and Electors. Next the flag of St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary Le Strand, and Electors. Next the flag of St. Martin in the Fields, and Electors. Next the flag of St. James's, and Electors. Next the flag of St. George, Hanover-square, and Electors. Next the flag of St. Margaret and St. John, and Electors. The Electors all walked four and four, with favours in their hats. Next followed a large dark blue flag, inscribed with "*Burdett the choice of the People.*" It was succeeded by a band of music, and another large blue flag, with "*Committee*," inscribed on one side, and "*Purity of Election*," on the other. Next followed the Committee, three and three, the Chairman in the rear. Next a large sky-blue banner, inscribed "*The Constitution.*" Then came Mr. Jennings, walking uncovered, supported by Mr. Adams and Mr. Glossop. Mr. Jennings is the Gentleman who represented Sir Francis Burdett upon the hustings, during the Election. Next followed a large dark blue banner, motto, "*The Triumph of Westminster.*" Next followed the Triumphal Car.

The vehicle was intended as an imitation of the ancient triumphal car, and not unclassically constructed. It was surmounted on four wheels, superbly ornamented. On the more advanced part was the figure of Britannia, with a spear crowned with the Cap of Liberty. In the centre was a faggot firmly bound, the emblem of union; and on the posterior part of the platform was a pedestal, on which was placed a Gothic Chair for the Hero of the day. He sat with his head uncovered, and his wounded limb rested on a purple cushion, while the other was sustained on a sort of Imperial footstool, under which the monster, Corruption, was seen in an agonizing attitude. On different parts of the Car were depicted the arms of the City of Westminster, and also the insignia of the United Kingdom. Ornamented draperies of crimson velvet and purple silk was distributed in various parts, and banners embroidered with gold, gave to the whole a splendid effect. This equipage was drawn by four white horses, richly caparisoned, and decorated with purple ribbons, but the horses were not four abreast, as was expected, but (by the particular desire of Sir Francis Burdett) were harnessed in pairs, and conducted by four persons leading them on foot.

About two hundred horsemen followed the Car, all wearing dark blue favours. The procession was closed by an immense number of the populace. It arrived at the Baronet's house, in Piccadilly, about three o'clock. As soon as the Car came opposite his house, the procession halted, and the Baronet was carried upon the hands of two gentlemen from his door, and seated in the Car.

Sir Francis Burdett wore a blue coat, white waistcoat, and nankeen pantaloons, white stockings, and a white beaver hat in his hand, which he kept for the purpose of paying his obedience to the company at the different windows, who cheered him as he passed. He seemed to be in very good health and spirits. Mr. Jones Burdett, Lady Burdett, Colonel Bosville, and a number of the friends of the Baronet, followed; and the whole was conducted with great decorum. Bills were posted at every corner, recommending in pressing terms, the most peaceable conduct, and hoping that any insult given by the enemies of Sir F. B. would not, on this occasion, be resented by his friends. The only airs played were "*Rule Britannia*," "*See the Conquering Hero comes*," and "*God save Great George our King.*"

The Car arrived at the Crown and Anchor, exactly at five o'clock, and the Baronet was carried by four gentlemen into the house, amidst the huzzas of the populace. He was so much overcome with the heat of the day, as to require medical assistance, but he soon recovered. Great preparations had been made at the Crown and Anchor, for the dinner. Tables were laid for 2,000 people, but the company did not exceed 1,500. They filled all the principal rooms. Every precaution was taken to prevent acci-

dent from the excessive crowd, and with the happiest success. The geometrical stone staircase, and the floors, were propped with strong pillars. At night there was a partial illumination in the Strand, St. Martin's-lane, and a few other places.

MEETING of PARLIAMENT.—This day (Friday, June 26) the House met as usual, when the following speech, with which the Session of Parliament was opened, was delivered by his Majesty's Commissioners:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to state to you, that having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his Majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present Parliament to be assembled.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that since the events which led to the dissolution of the last Parliament, his Majesty has received, in numerous Addresses from his subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his person and Government, and of their firm resolution to support him in maintaining the just rights of his Crown, and the true principles of the Constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence that he shall experience in all your deliberations, a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support, under all the arduous circumstances of the present time.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty's endeavours have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his Majesty is connected with the powers of the Continent; of assisting the efforts of those Powers against the ambition and oppression of France; of forming such engagements as may ensure their continued co-operation; and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert so essential under any course of events to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe.

"It would have afforded his Majesty the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to inform you, that the Mediation undertaken by his Majesty for the purpose of preserving peace between his Majesty's Ally, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sublime Porte, had proved effectual for that important object: his Majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his Majesty's squadron in the sea of Marmora, and followed, as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt.

"His Majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter, which should create a diversion in the war so favourable to the views of France; but lamenting it, especially in the instance of a Power with which his Majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the encroachments of France, to the signal and successful interposition of his Majesty's arms.

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte, to a conclusion, consistent with his Majesty's honour and the interest of his ally.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has ordered the estimates of the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the zeal of his faithful Commons to make such provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sums which were granted in the last Parliament, as may appear to be necessary.

"And his Majesty bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical Administration of the pecuniary resources of the Country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed without delay in the pursuit of those enquiries, connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the last Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to state to you, that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance, at the present moment, of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst his people: Such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the country at home, give vigour and efficacy to its councils, and its arms abroad; and can alone enable his Majesty, under the blessing of Providence, to carry on successfully the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination which his Majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek, a peace—in which the honour and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the world may hope for independence and repose."

Married.] Richard Bogue, esq. captain in the royal horse artillery, to Miss Hanson, daughter of John H. esq. of Russell-square.—By special license, Richard Neave, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, third son of Sir Richard N. bart. to Miss Irvine, only daughter

of the late Alexander I. esq.——At Lambeth-palace, by special license, the Duke of Newcastle to Miss Munday, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Miller M. esq. with a fortune of 190,000l. and an estate of 12,000l. a year.—At Hendon, the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Southminster, Essex, to Miss Ryder, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Hendon.—The Rev. Joseph Wells, D.D. of Havensfield Lodge, Bucks, to Miss Cholwich, of Welbeck-street, daughter of the late Wm. C. of Oldston, Devon, esq.—Mr. Pope, of Covent-Garden Theatre, to Mrs. Wheatley, relict of Francis W. esq. Royal Academician.—By special license, the Hon. Lindsay Meyrick Burrell, second son of Lord Gwydir, to Miss Frances Daniel, youngest daughter of the late James D. esq.—By special license, Francis Joddrell, esq. of Hanbury, Cheshire, to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir W.L. Bart.—Alfred Thrale Perkins, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Jane Baily, of Peckham.—At Stanwell, the Rev. Thomas Charles May, of Breamore, Hants, to Miss Gibbons, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Gibbons, bart.—By special license, the Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Bletso, to Miss Rouse Boughton, eldest daughter of Sir Charles W. Rouse Boughton, bart.—C. Shaw, esq. of Lovell's-hill, Berks, to Miss Sarah Stone, only child of the Rev. Edward S. rector of Horsendon, Bucks.—Henry Drummond, esq. of the Grange, Hants, to Lady Henrietta Hay, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Kinnoul.—At Walthamstow, Arthur Howe Holdsworth, esq. M.P. for Dartmouth, to Miss Catherine Henrietta Easterbrooke, only daughter of the late John E. of Stow, Devon.—By special license, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Fulk Greville Upton, to Miss Howard, only daughter of Richard H. esq. of Castle Rising, Norfolk.——Capt. White, of the 24th regiment of foot, to Miss Steele, late of Barbadoes.—George Hay Dawkins, esq. to the Hon. Sophia Maude, sister of the late Visc. Hawarden.—The Rev. Anthony Hamilton, son of archdeacon Hamilton, to Miss Farquhar, daughter of Sir Walter F. bart.—Wm. Sprakeling, esq. surgeon, of Frith-street, to Mrs. Carisbrook, daughter of Major Brooke, and niece of the late Sir Wm. Fawcett, bart.

Died.] Mr. J. Fisher, well known in the lottery circles, as a systemite in choosing out particular numbers to insure, which he fancied stood a better chance of becoming prizes than numbers promiscuously taken. Mr. Fisher thus frequently persuaded the credulously avaricious of both sexes to part with their money, in the foolish belief of acquiring great and sudden fortunes.—In Grafton-street, Lady Webster, relict of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart.—At Kensington, aged 64, Wm. Wheatley, esq. of Lesney-house, Kent, and a deputy lieutenant of the said county.—In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 85, Nicholas Martyn, esq.—In Wimpole-street, aged 59, John Hillersdon, esq.—In Bedford-square, John Cooke, esq.—In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Sir Robert Jefferson, knt. late of the island of Antigua.—Mr. Thomas Tappen, aged 28, surgeon in the royal navy.—At Hayes, Mrs. Kerby, wife of Mr. James K. bookseller, of Oxford-street.——At Hampstead, Timothy Lane, esq. F.R.S. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, aged 73.—At the Lodge, Hillingdon, aged 73, Robert Freeman, esq. M.D.—At Fitzroy-farm, the Rt. Hon. Lady Dowager Southampton.——At Wake's Hotel, Lieutenant-Col. Wheat, of Barton-house, Somersetshire.—At Shepherd's-Bush, James Johnson, esq. architect to the Barrack-department, from which situation he retired about two years since, owing to ill health.—In Dean's-court, Doctor's Commons, aged 87, Isaac Gervaise, esq.—In Dover-street, the Hon. Miss Thellusson, eldest daughter of Lord Rendlesham.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hodsoll, widow of the late Edward H. of the Strand, banker, and also of St. Mary Cray, Kent.—In Bloomsbury, of a paralytic attack, George Saville Carey, the well-known lecturer; he had been announced for an exhibition on the evening he died.—At his house in Saville-row, after a long and slow decay of all the powers of nature, in the 83d year of his age, John Walrad, Count de Welderen, Knight of the Most Noble the Teutonic Order, Commander of Dieren, and by the late demise of his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt, Grand Commander of the said Order, Bailiwick of Utrecht, and formerly, viz. from

1762 to 1780, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces to his Majesty; a nobleman of distinguished merit, whether viewed in public life, as a statesman of considerable abilities and of the purest principles; inviolably attached, as he was, to the constitution of his country, and the House of Orange, and to the person and government of his Majesty; or viewed in private life, as a gentleman, for the suavity of his manners and the pleasantness of his social intercourse. His memory will, by all those that knew him, and by his friends in particular, be held in due and lasting veneration. He was the last male of this most noble and ancient family. His remains were deposited in the burying-vault of Dr. Parker, late rector of St. James's, Piccadilly.—At his house in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 62, Noel Desenfans, esq. He was born and received his education in France, and was a fellow-student with M. de Calonne, between whom and himself a friendship began very early in life, which "grew with their growth, and strengthened with their strength." He had been in England nearly forty years, and his taste for the arts had long raised his name in the estimation of all good judges. Painting was the favourite object of his attention; but he did not consider that, or its kindred arts, merely as opening a field for the efforts of genius; he beheld in them the sources of national opulence and honour, affording scope for still higher purposes, by elevating the human character, illustrating the truths of religion, promoting the interests of morality, and conferring the most gratifying recompense on those who dedicate their powers to the improvement, happiness, and security of civilized life. In 1797, Mr. Desenfans published a short work, in which he presented a plan for advancing the British Arts, by the establishment of a National Gallery, in order to give encouragement to rising talents. According to this plan, the gallery was to contain portraits of all who distinguished themselves in the service of their country, as well as representations of the atchievements in which their heroism might be signalized. The plan altogether is the work of a mind animated by the most enlightened and capacious designs, and was formed upon such principles, that while it was intended for the national honour, it might have been accomplished without any burthen upon the public. The only ground of complaint that has ever been alleged against Mr. Desenfans, implied that, in his partiality to the ancient masters, he overlooked living merit. This complaint, however, never could have arisen, if his character and conduct had been properly known. The truth is, that, in the work alluded to, Mr. Desenfans speaks very highly of the merit of English artists, and declares that this country now possesses the first painters and the best engravers. But his respect for British talents was not manifested only in complimentary language; for, notwithstanding the vast sums which he must have devoted to the collection of pictures which he has left, and which for its extent is one of the most valuable in Europe, it can be proved, that he absolutely expended 9,500*l.* in the patronage of British artists. In the year 1802, Mr. Desenfans published a descriptive catalogue of a collection of pictures which he was commissioned to purchase for the late amiable and unfortunate King of Poland, who had honoured him with the appointment of Consul General of Poland in Great Britain. This collection was chosen with great taste and judgment, and consisted of admirable works from all the different schools of most celebrity. The catalogue is not only a just and candid account of the merits of the respective works, but, besides all its instructive comments and sagacious reflections, is rendered very entertaining by anecdotes of the several masters, historical notices, ingenious strokes of humour, strong marks of good sense, and unaffected piety. He was profoundly acquainted with mankind, but his knowledge of the human heart did not produce the least tendency towards a misanthropic spirit: on the contrary, he was always active in the cause of humanity; ready to patronise unfriended genius and mitigate distress. It was not necessary to make any particular appeal to his

benevolence, whenever there was an opportunity for him to promote the happiness or relieve the wants of his fellow-creatures. Upon all such occasions, he went silently and immediately in pursuit of his object, and the first proof of his liberality was generally found in the grateful acknowledgments of those whom he had assisted. In private life he was distinguished for a liberal hospitality, firm friendship, and affable and courteous manners, the natural result of an excellent heart and an expansive mind.

GAZETTE LETTERS.

The London Gazette of June 20th states, that doubts had arisen whether the ratification of March 11th, of the blockade at the entrances of the rivers Ems, Weser, and Elbe, was intended to include, and did include, all rivers, ports, and places, on the coast between the said rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems. The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers, resident at the British court, that the said blockade was intended to include all rivers, ports, and places between the said rivers; and that it will be maintained and enforced with respect to the whole coast from the Elbe to the Ems.

This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Robert Barrie, dated on board the Pomone, June 6, 1807, giving an account of his having taken and destroyed part of a convoy of the enemy, from Nantz, bound to Rochfort, and laden with naval stores, &c. The number of vessels taken amounts to fourteen, and destroyed seven.

The Gazette of June 27, announces that the town and fortress of Dantzic having fallen into the hands of the French, the King of Sweden has judged it indispensable for the ultimate protection of commerce in the Baltic, to blockade by a sufficient force, and in the most rigorous manner, the entrance of the port of Dantzic.

The Gazette of July 4, contains a letter from Rear Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief in the East Indies, dated in Batavia Roads, November 28, 1806, giving an account of the taking and destroying the Dutch naval force at Batavia, consisting of the Phœnix, frigate of 36 guns and 260 men; the brig Avanturier of 18 guns and 90 men; the brig Zee Ploeg, of 14 guns and 50 men; and of the Company's armed ships, the Patriot of 18 guns and 90 men; the Arnistein of 10 guns and 50 men; the Johanna Susanna of 8 guns and 24 men; the Snelheid of 6 guns and 21 men: these ships were run on shore by the Dutch, and afterwards burned by the English. The following were captured: the corvette William of 14 guns and 98 men; and the Maria Wilhelmina of 14 guns and 50 men. Besides the above there were 20 merchants' vessels destroyed, and 2 taken.

The Gazette of July 11, contains his Majesty's permission to the 75th regiment, to assume, in addition to any other devices or badges to which it may be entitled, and to bear in the colours and on the appointments of the regiment, the *Royal Tiger*, with the word *India* superscribed, as an honourable and lasting testimony of the distinguished services of that corps in India during nineteen years.

The Gazette of July 18, contains important dispatches from our army in Egypt and South America. The first letter is from General Fraser, inclosing two dispatches from General Stewart, commanding the troops before Rosetta. This letter is dated April the 18th, and contains the proceedings of the British troops in their attempt to invest Rosetta. Several skirmishes took place up to the 12th instant, when the summons was again repeated to the Albanian Chiefs, and sent, together with a flag of truce, by an Arab. We shall here use the words of General Stewart:—

Our flag of truce, says he, was thrice fired at; and it was only by means of a great reward, that a common Arab could be induced to be the bearer of any communication with such enemies. Having been informed by you of the co-operation which was likely to exist between us and the Mameluke Beys, I availed myself of this in our message to the enemy; he seemed, however, to be indifferent to it. Of either message or letter I have heard no more, and have reason to apprehend that the unfortunate Arab has been beheaded.

From the 12th to the 18th nothing extraordinary occurred. Relying on the ap-

proach of the Mamelukes, every exertion was continued in getting up stores, ammunition, and provisions from the Lake.

On the 15th the enemy gave our right flank considerable annoyance, by two guns in separate batteries, on the opposite bank of the river; of these it was necessary to dispossess them. Major Macdonald, 78th regiment, was detached across the river, in front of Aboumandour Mosque, before daylight on the 16th, with two hundred and fifty men; Lieutenant Robinson of the Tigre, accompanied the Major with forty seamen, whose services were particularly valuable; he made a circuitous march, and arrived in rear of the batteries by dawn of day; he captured and completely destroyed them, and fired several rounds into the town from their own guns; he then sent the guns, with twelve camels and a considerable number of tents, across the river. The enemy receiving reinforcements, the Major retired, and effected this service in equally good stile; although under fire from the enemy, he re-embarked the whole of his detachment in the best order, and had only four men wounded. I have particularly to state, that much of the good fortune which attended this enterprize may be attributed to Captain Hallowell; by his exertions a sufficiency of small craft were discovered under water, were raised, and during the dark of the night of the 15th, were so well prepared, that nearly the whole of the detachment was conveyed from shore to shore at one turn.

Twenty-five armed fellahs, who formed part of a large body detached against us from Cairo, were yesterday captured near El Hamet. They had killed their own Chief, and were wandering near our post, more with a view to plunder than of hostility.

We have done great damage to the town, and have not thrown less than three hundred shells from mortars alone. The indifference, however, of the enemy to the miseries which are unavoidably caused to the inhabitants is manifest. Although his force be not said to exceed 300 cavalry, 800 Albanians, and 1000 armed inhabitants, yet from the extent, and from the peculiar nature of his lines of defence, to attempt an assault is decidedly not an adviseable measure. Our success will depend on the arrival of the Mamelukes, in conjunction with whom a force may be immediately thrown on the opposite side of the Nile; the doing this at present is impossible. Our enemy is strong in cavalry, we have none; and the Delta is peculiarly calculated for that arm.

In the mean time, the post of Hamet becomes of greater value, as our friends are expected to approach; every art shall be made to retain it. I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing to this day, inclusive; and I have the satisfaction to add, that the greater number of those who are wounded, are only slight cases.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. STEWART, Brig. Gen.

To Major-General Fraser, &c.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the army serving against Rosetta, from the 6th to the 18th of April, inclusive, 1807.

Total —1 Serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 Brigadier General, 1 Brigade-Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 6 Serjeants, 60 rank and file, 5 horses wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

Brigadier-General the Hon. Wm. Stewart, commanding.

Lieutenant Richard Cust, of the 1st battalion 35th regiment, Brigade-Major.

Captain Jodderel of the 2d battalion 35th regiment, since dead.

Lieutenant Hemsworth, of the 31st light infantry battalion.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Captain, and Major of Brigade.

The second letter is dated April the 25th.—The General observes, that the expectation of the junction of the Mamelukes had chiefly induced him to persevere in the attack of Rosetta: every exertion was continued to be made by such artillery as we could command, in reducing the enemy to surrender, but without effect. The mistaken ground upon which our troops were acting respecting the Mamelukes, and the general deception of our informers, were now about to become manifest.

General Stewart having continued to occupy all the neighbouring posts, and to extend his lines to the complete investment of Rosetta; and having for that purpose attacked the post El Hamet, and attempted to force the enemy to abandon it, and cross the hill,—having employed Colonel Macleod on this perilous service, and charged him to defend it to the last extremity, the worthy officer became at last sensible of the treachery of the Mamelukes, and that nothing remained but for the British troops to raise the siege of Rosetta, should the Mamelukes not join them by the 21st. We shall now proceed with General Stewart's own words:—

About seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st (says he), I received the follow-

ing express from Major Macleod:—"The cavalry were not to be seen this morning; but, to my utter astonishment, from 60 to 70 large germs, and a large brig, are now coming down the Nile upon us. I do not know what to say of this; it appears, undoubtedly, a reinforcement to the enemy, and one of considerable magnitude. I take it for granted they have gun-boats among them. I must make preparation, and be ready to retire upon you; let me know as soon as possible." My answer, immediately dispatched, was not received, the dragoon being unable to penetrate to the post. The reinforcement also, which had marched under the orders of your Aide de Camp, Captain A'Court, was obliged to return. Not a moment was to be lost in breaking up from the position before Rosetta, and in supporting the Hamet detachment. The advance upon us of a strong body of cavalry in that direction, prevented my detaching single corps to their relief, and it was necessary that the whole army should move together

The field guns were first withdrawn from the batteries; all camels were laden with ammunition and indispensable stores; the carronades and mortars kept up their fire on the town to the last moment that could be spared, and were then destroyed and buried; all spare ammunition and stores were set fire to and blown up. The picquets remained in their fleeches until the field train, the wounded, and the stores were assembled in the plains, under the charge of the 78th and De Roll's Regiment, which formed a square round them. The brave 35th then retreated, followed by the picquets. The enemy, sallying from the town in all directions, surrounded our square; but the bold front which the 35th kept, under the command of Captain Riddle, and the flanking position of the Light Infantry Battalion, under Major O'Keefe, on the heights of Aboumandour, prevented him from making any impression.

Nothing could surpass the steadiness of the troops you had entrusted to my command. The 85th regt. fired by its wings and platoons retiring; and the 78th with its front rank kneeling, as during the movements of a field day. Under the direction of Colonel Oswald, who regulated proceedings in the rear, I felt confident of the good conduct of the whole. About ten o'clock, our little army advanced across the sandy plain, in a direction for the Lake Edko, and the right of the Hamet position. We arrived there about one o'clock, under continual fire, and after a sultry march; our loss was not, however, considerable, the greater body of the enemy being kept at a distance by the fire of our artillery from the flanks of the square. To my surprize not an individual of the Hamet detachment joined us in this march, nor could firing be heard in that direction; our last account of their proceedings left them warmly engaged near to the village of Hamet on the Rosetta side. Failing to meet them on the shore of the Lake, it was necessary, in some manner, to retrace our steps, and to look for them nearer to El Hamet.

This could be effected by gaining some sand hills, which were about a mile on our left. Our march was accordingly directed towards them, the light infantry now leading the front of the square, advanced with activity, and the enemy who occupied them dispersed in all directions. From those hills, which completely commanded a view of the plain and Hamet position, the enemy were seen to be in possession of the latter, and not any appearance of our detachment in the former. It was apparent they had either effected a separate retreat to Edko, or been completely defeated, in either case it was adviseable under all circumstances that the army should continue its original retreat; this was resumed in the same good order as before, the left being flanked by the lake, the enemy ceased to pursue us. Our casualties during this retreat did not exceed fifty killed and wounded, and none were captured.

The loss of our enemy was considerable, but we made no prisoners. By sun-set we arrived at the Depot. Lieutenant Tilly, with his usual activity, had, in consequence of my express to him in the morning, safely embarked all provisions and stores. Having left our wounded and our 12-pounder on board germs here, and refreshed the army, we advanced to Edko, and took up our former position about two in the morning.

On the 22d, the whole of the stores, which were at Edko, were safely embarked for the Caravansera, when the army marched for that post, and arrived in the afternoon without opposition.

On the succeeding day the troops embarked for Aboukir's Wells; the Caravansera was blown up under the direction of Captain Hallowell.

No certain intelligence has reached me respecting the fate of the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod. General report confirms their defeat in the forenoon of the 21st, and states many of them to be prisoners. On this I will make no comment. Every step which a sense of duty could dictate was taken in order to secure the post of Hamet; and it will, I sincerely trust, appear to you that none which prudence could suggest were omitted, in order that a a junction should be formed with the detachment. That our unfortunate comrades did their duty must not be doubted;

that all was lost, save honour, when they surrendered, must also not be doubted.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, since the 19th inst. The missing imply the detachment at Hamet alone, none being missing from the main army. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. STEWART, Brig.Gen

To Maj.Gen. Fraser, &c. &c. &c.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army serving against Rosetta, from the 19th to the 21st of April, inclusive, 1807

Total—5 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 85 rank and file, 7 horses, wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 30 Serjeants, 15 Drummers, 733 rank and file, and 26 horses, missing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Light Infantry Batt.—Lieutenant Arthur, of the 35th.

35th Reg.—Lieutenants Dally and Phillet.

78th Reg.—Capt. R. H. Dick.

Names of Officers missing.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Dunn.

20th Light Dragoons.—Capt. John Delancey; Assistant-Surgeon Gibson.

Light Infantry Batt.—Captains Tarleton (of the 35th), and Reinach (of De Roll's Regiment); Lieutenants Westerman (of the 35th), and Rossillon, (of De Roll's Regiment).

1st Batt. 35th Regt.—Captains M'Allister and Pike; Lieutenants Wilkinson and Walker.

2d Batt. 78th Reg.—Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Macleod; Captain Colin C. Mackay; Lieutenants W. M. Dick, John Matheison, Malcolm M'Gregor, Christ.M'Kae, Alexander Gallie, Phineas Ryrie, and Archibald Christie; Ensign Joshua Gregory; Assist. Surgeon Alex. Leslie.

De Roll's Reg.—Major C. Vogelsang; Brevet Maj. Moher; Capts. Cyhner, Muhler, Barbier, and Tucks; Lieutenants Gouguelbery, Frey, and Ledeguve; Ensigns Stetter, Muller, and Sonnenberg.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Captain and Major of Brigade.

Copy of a Letter from Maj.-General Fraser to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham, dated Alexandria, May 6th, 1807:

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that Lieutenant Matheson, of my regiment, has this morning arrived here from Cairo with a flag of truce, bringing various letters from the officers that were made prisoners at El Hamet.

The only intelligence he brings is, that the Mamelukes have certainly made peace with the Viceroy of Egypt.

Lieutenant Matheson has been sent here with a view of being exchanged for some Albanians that we thought it necessary to send away from this place. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A M. FRASER. Maj.Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Sam. Auchmuty, to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham, dated Monte Video, April 26, 1807.

Sir,—Since closing my letter of this morning's date, I have received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, at Colonia, informing me that the enemy, a thousand strong, had made an attempt on his post, at one o'clock in the morning of the 22d instant. The attack commenced on an advanced guard, and immediately after on the lines. The troops on duty supported the post, until the corps got under arms, which they did with great alacrity, and instantly repelled the assailants, and pursued them to the village of Real, about three miles from the town. At day-light no enemy was to be seen for many miles.

We had not a man killed in this affair; Major Trotter, Commander of the Light Battalion, and Captain Willgress, of the Artillery, with a Corporal, are wounded. I am sorry to add, that these valuable Officers have suffered severely. Maj Trotter is wounded in the body, and Capt. Willgress has the bone of his arm shattered. The enemy's loss is unknown. Eight killed and as many wounded were left on the field.

As Colonel Pack reports that his works are in a respectable state of defence, and as the reinforcement would reach him immediately after the date of his letter, I am under no apprehension for the safety of his post. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY,
Brig. Gen. commanding.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

France.

The emperor has ordered the whole of the French court to wear mourning for the empress of Austria, which is to continue twenty days.

The emperor has created Marshal Lefebvre, for his late services in conducting the siege of Dantzic, Hereditary *Duke of Dantzic*, and appointed him a revenue for the support of his new title, to himself and his posterity, out of a territorial grant in the interior of France. This is the first instance of the emperor Napoleon granting an hereditary title.

Portugal.

On the 6th of June, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a shock of an earthquake was felt here, of much more force and longer continuance than has been experienced since the dreadful one in the year 1755. In all parts of the city and suburbs the houses were abandoned, but happily it terminated with the first great shock. The dread which it excited caused great numbers to leave the city, and to pass the night in the open fields; but an undisturbed tranquillity continued, which, in the course of the next day, restored order and dispelled the agitations which more or less every one suffered. There are few houses that do not exhibit some proofs of its effects, though, except some old dwellings that were thrown down, which caused two deaths and several fractured limbs, the injury has not been great. The convents and churches have suffered most. The ships in the river experienced a sensation similar to what is felt when striking and passing over a ridge of rocks. Its duration is stated to have been from seven to ten seconds.

Russia.

An Armistice was concluded at Tilsit, on the 21st of June, between the emperors of France and Russia, of which the following is a copy:

"As his Majesty the emperor of the French, and his Majesty the emperor of Russia, are anxious to put an end to the war, which has so long divided the two nations, and have in the mean time resolved to conclude an armistice, their Majesties have named and empowered the following plenipotentiaries, viz. on the one part, the Prince of Neufchatel, marshal of the empire, major-general in the Grand Army; and, on the other part, Lieutenant-general Prince Labanoff Von Rostrow, Knight of the Order of St. Anne, Grand Cross, who have agreed upon the following preliminaries:—

Art. 1. An armistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negociated, concluded, and signed, in order to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. 2. If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the head-quarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

Art. 3. The French and Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and Officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five days requisite for the conclusion of this Armistice, the French army shall undertake no hostilities against the Prussians.

Art. 4. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the Armistice, shall be from the Curisch Haff, the Thelweg of the Niemen, and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arama, at Stakbin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Rozano, Lipsk, Habin, Dolitawo, Gomadz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tylyoczyni, Surasz, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Curisch Nehrung the limits shall be at Nidden.

Art. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, shall name Plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are to be provided with the necessary powers for negociating, concluding, and signing a definitive Peace between these two great and powerful nations.

Art. 6. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

Art. 7. The exchange of the ratifications of the present Armistice shall take place within 48 hours, or sooner if possible, at the head-quarters of the Russian army.—Done at Tilsit, this 21st of June, 1807.

(Signed) The Prince of Neufchatel,
Marshal ALEX BERTHIER.
Prince LABANOFF VON ROSTROW.

Approved of, Tilsit, 22d June, 1807,
(Signed) NAPOLEON.
(Undersigned) By the EMPEROR.
The Minister and Secretary of State,
H. B. MARET.

"I hereby ratify the whole contents of the Armistice, concluded between the Marshal Prince of Neufchatel, and Lieutenant-Gen. Prince Labanoff Von Rostrow.
"ALEXANDER.

Tauroggen, 11-23 June, 1807.

"In testimony of my approbation.
(Undersigned)
"Maj.Gen. Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER,
Prince of Neufchatel."

Turkey.

A sudden revolution in the government has occurred at Constantinople. It is well known, that the Janizaries

have long been discontented with the Nizam Gedidd, or new military tactics. The first symptoms appeared on the 25th inst. at Cavac, a castle upon the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, in a quarrel between a Janizary and a soldier of the Nizam Gedidd, about the new uniform worn by the latter. The Janizary went so far as to reproach the Grand Signior. The commandant of the castle, hearing of this, gave the Janizary a severe reprimand. A bloody conflict immediately commenced, in which the commandant fell. The insurgents then turned their rage against Mahmud Effendi, who was Reis Effendi in 1805, and was lately inspector of the fortifications: they pursued him to the opposite shore, and massacred him at Bujukdere, together with his secretary and two domestics.

On the 26th of May they made their appearance at Constantinople. The Grand Signior not only granted them an amnesty, but also confirmed their choice of an Albanian, as their chief. Cannon were immediately discharged, probably intended as a signal to the rest of their party. On the 28th, between two and three thousand men had assembled from various quarters, and made themselves masters of the barracks and artillery of the Tophana. Other soldiers also joined them.

The insurgents now applied to the Mufti, in order to obtain his consent to the deposition of the Sultan, against whom they objected, that, in consequence of the new measures adopted by him, the laws of Islamism had been violated; they also urged the propriety of deposing him, as consistent with the laws of the Koran, because, in the course of seven years, he was without any direct issue. The Mufti found himself obliged to comply with the demands of the insurgents; and, in consequence of his fettwa, the insurrection became general all through Constantinople. The Grand Vizier sought to allay the storm by the adoption of moderate measures, and sent a very condescending letter to the Janizaries; but it had no effect. He sent them the heads of the Bostangi Baschi, and two of his ministers, against whom they were bitterly enraged; but even this was of no avail. The *ci-devant* Kiaja Bey, Ibrahim, against whom the public mind was most prejudiced, had disguised himself; but, being discovered, he was cut in pieces, and the parts of his body carried about as a spectacle. The treasurer of the Nizam Gedidd, and one of his secretaries, shared the same fate.

On the 29th of May, Selim abdicated the throne, and was conducted to the ancient seraglio, from whence his cousin, Mustapha, a son of Abdul Hamed, was brought out, and proclaimed emperor. He is a very spirited young man, about twenty-eight years of age.

When he came to the Mosque of Achmet, he was saluted by loud acclamations from the Janizaries.—Mustapha IV. the new emperor, has given the Ex-Sultan Selim assurances of his care and protection.

The Kaimakan and the first Dragoman are both reinstated in their offices: Aled Effendi, the late ambassador at Paris, is appointed to succeed the present Reis Effendi, who is with the army.

The Captain Pacha sailed some days since against the Russian fleet, at Tenedos.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page* 568, *vol.* VII.]

The *Forty-fourth* is dated at Warsaw, Dec. 21, and describes the situation of the French army, which was inclosed in an entrenched camp at Praga, that occupies 1500 toises. Some of the *tetes de ponts* which the French had erected on the Vistula, were nearly 400 toises in extent. "On the 18th (it observes), Marshal Davoust felt the necessity of strengthening and improving his camp upon the right bank of the river, and likewise occupying a small island at the mouth of the Urka. The enemy perceived the conveniency of this post, and a heavy fusillade immediately commenced between the advanced posts; however, the conquest of the island remained with the French. Our loss consisted of a few wounded." The Bulletin then describes some trifling skirmishes with the Cossacks, of whom it gives the following character:——"There are no men so wretched and cowardly as the Cossacks—they are a scandal to human nature. They pass the Bug, and violate the Austrian neutrality every day, merely to plunder a house in Gallicia,

or to compel the inhabitants to give them brandy, which they drink with great avidity. But, since the last campaign, our cavalry is accustomed to the mode of attack made use of by these wretches; and, notwithstanding their numbers, and their hideous cry on these occasions, they await them without alarm, as it is well known that 2000 of these wretches are not equal to the attack of a squadron of our cavalry. Marshal Augereau passed the Vistula at Utratta. Gen. Laivesse entered Plonsk, after drawing out the enemy. Marshal Soult passed the same river at Vizogrod. Marshal Bessieres was at Kikol on the 18th, with the second corps of the cavalry of reserve: his advanced guard is at Serpez. There have been several affairs between our cavalry and the Prussian hussars, of whom a great number have been made prisoners. The right bank of the Vistula is quite cleared. Marshal Ney, with his light corps, supports Marshal Bessieres; and his right at the same time extends to that under the command of Marshal the Prince of Ponto Corvo. Thus every corps is in motion; and, if the enemy remains in his position, a battle will take place in a few days. With God's help, the issue cannot be uncertain. The Russian army is commanded by Gen. Kamenskoy, an old man about 75 years of age. The Generals Buxhoyden and Benningsen command under him." The remainder of this Bulletin consists of reflections on the conduct of Russia towards the Porte. The taking of Bender by storm is alluded to; and it is declared, that to this circumstance *the Porte shall be indebted for its preservation.*

The *Forty-fifth*, *Forty-sixth*, and *Forty-seventh*, trace the progress of the Armies down to the 26th of December, on which day they state the Russians to have been defeated with the loss of 12,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides 80 pieces of cannon. The French admit their own loss to have been 800 killed, and 2000 wounded, including in the latter several Generals. After this battle, the Russians fell back to Ostrolenka, about 50 miles North-east of Warsaw. Pultusk, where the battle of the 26th was fought, is about midway between these two places.

The *Forty-eighth* is dated Warsaw, the 3d of January, and announces the return of Bonaparte on the 2d; and that the French troops had gone into winter-quarters. Upon the subject, however, of any military operations that might have taken place between the 26th of December and 3d of January, the Bulletin observes a profound silence. The badness of the roads, and the severity of the weather, are the only reasons assigned for thus putting an end to the campaign; and a variety of irrelevant matter is introduced to divert the attention from the insufficiency of this cause. This conduct of Bonaparte might well justify suspicions unfavourable to his fortune; and they derive some strength from an article, dated Berlin the 10th, which states, that according to some reports, he was daily expected there to pass the winter; but, according to others, that he would only stay a few days there, on his way to Dresden. Here then we might rest with satisfaction, and indulge a confident hope, that the French army had sustained a great reverse in the interval between the 26th of December and 3d of January; but, fortunately, we are not left to conjecture upon the subject.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The proposal of "W. F. R. G." cannot be complied with, until we know what probability there is that the desired reward will be remunerated by the excellence of "R. G.'s" communications.

The obscenity of "S. W. F." was committed to the flames.

The poetry of "JUVENIS" is good enough to give promise of something better from his pen; but it is not correct enough for our Magazine.

The stanzas of "MASTER HARDY," a youth of fourteen, do him credit; but, much as it would be our wish to foster rising genius, we doubt if the insertion of the present piece could have any other effect than that of gratifying the parties themselves.

"Alas! Poor Mat" is perfect doggrel.

ERRATUM.—At page 572, col. 2, l. 26, of last number, for "*three* rotten boroughs," read "*two*."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

DIED.] At Biggleswade, in his journey to London, Joseph Benjamin Smith, esq. of Newark-upon-Trent.—At Cardington, near Bedford, Capt. John Barfoot, many years in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

BUCKS.

Died.] At Iver-Lodge, Bruce Boswell, esq.—At Simpson, the Rev. Graham Hanmer, A. M. rector of Simpson, and of St. Bartholomew in London, and vicar of Hanmer, Flintshire.

CUMBERLAND.

It is proposed to form a deep and wide canal from the city of Carlisle to the sea, the river which falls into the bay not being sufficiently navigable for the necessary supply by water of various articles, particularly that of coals.

Died.] At Wythburn, aged 90, the Rev. John Simpson, vicar of that place.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Penzance, Wm. Clarges, esq. B. A. late student of Christchurch, and afterwards fellow of All-Souls-college, Oxford, only brother of Sir Thomas Clarges, bart. He was a gentleman of remarkable abilities, and at the examination for his degree is said to have displayed a greater share of literary attainments than any of his contemporaries.—At Falmouth, aged 90, Mrs. M. Williams, widow of Mr. Rich. W. of that town, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Daubuz, author of the Paraphrase on the Revelations, and aunt of Lewis Charles D. of Truro, esq. and of J. Theophilus D. esq. of London—a lady distinguished for her exemplary piety and her most extensive benevolence. She was highly esteemed by all who had the happiness of knowing her, and will long be lamented by the poor of that town, to whom she was not only a liberal benefactress, but a real friend.

DURHAM.

Died.] At Durham, aged 74, John Potts, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

DEVON.

There is a most elegant monument erected in Teingrace-church, near Newton Bushell, Devon, to the memory of Lord Nelson, at the expense of the Templar Family, who built that church, which is supposed to be the most superb place of worship of its size in the county.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] Lately, at Plymouth, after a lingering illness, Mr. Steart, aged 80 years. He had been 45 years serjeant-major of the South Devon regiment of militia, but had for some years retired from the service: he was supposed to have known the duty of a serjeant-major in the field, and the interior economy of a regiment, as well as any man in the British army. When his Majesty visited Saltram, in 1789, Mr. Steart was steward to the Right Hon. Lord Boringdon, and usually attended his Majesty in his rides round that romantic country, who was graciously pleased to notice Mr. Steart on several occasions. Mr. Steart was an excellent companion, and had a most retentive memory, full of entertaining anecdotes; and died as he lived, respected and beloved by his family, friends, and acquaintance.—The Rev. Samuel Cooke, many years vicar of Fremington, near Barnstaple. He retired to bed at his usual hour, in apparently good health, and the next morning was found a corpse.—At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 25, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Catherine Myers, wife of Thomas M. esq. She was richly endowed by nature with personal attractions; accomplished by education; amiable in her temper; affable and chaste in her deportment; possessed of an excellent understanding; and alive to every feeling that is calculated either to inspire us with esteem in the lowest, or to grace the most exalted station; she was a most affectionate and beloved wife, a most tender mother, and a kind and warm friend. Few persons have ever entertained a more just conception of, or devoted greater attention to, our religious duties; and few have derived greater practical benefit from the aids and consolations which religion affords. She bore a severe illness, which continued, with few intervals of ease, and little alle-

viation from the hope of recovery, for more than nineteen months, with the most exemplary fortitude and resignation. She was ever most sensible of, and thankful for, the good which she enjoyed, and she never repined at her allotted portion of the ills of this life; but whatever were the trials which she had to sustain, the energies of her mind rose in proportion to the difficulty of the occasion, and her conduct always manifested that it was the earnest wish of her heart to perform her part well, and to live and die in perfect christian charity with all mankind.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Clifton, Sir Sam. Hayes, bart. of Drumboe Castle, Donegal.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] Joseph Worth, aged 24, son of William Worth, esq. of Hayreford, in Norfolk, first lieutenant of his Majesty's sloop Nautilus, and one of the unhappy number lost in the wreck of that ship off the island of Cerigotto, in the Archipelago. He commenced his naval life at an early age, as cadet, under the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, in the Brilliant and Penelope frigates; and successively served in different ships as midshipman. Whilst in the Beaulieu, capt. Poyntz, he volunteered in the command of one of the boats of that ship, under lieutenant (now captain) Keith Maxwell, at the cutting out and bringing off the Chevrette, in Camaret-bay, near Brest. He was then too young to be rewarded (as others were for this service) by promotion. But after having some time duly passed examination, he was, in May 1804, received as midshipman on board the Ville de Paris, and in a few days had the honour to be presented with a lieutenant's commission by the Hon. admiral Cornwallis, commander-in-chief, which was directly followed by the ill-fated appointment to the Nautilus. He was a young officer of much promise, and his untimely end is greatly lamented by his friends. At Vicar's-hill, near Lymington, aged 82, Mrs. Gilpin, relict of the late Rev. Wm. G. vicar of Boldre, and prebendary of Salisbury.—The Rev. C. Favell, rector of Brington cum Bythorn, and fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The first meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, lately associated under the name of the "Hertfordshire Agricultural Society," was held at the King's Arms Inn, in Great Berkhampstead, in order to witness the match between several ploughs, which, to the number of 20, started, in a field previously measured out, about one mile from the town, as competitors for the prizes offered by the society.

John Ellman, John Field, and John Woodman, were the three umpires appointed, and were instructed to take duly into their consideration the cleanness and well turning of the furrows, the evenness of the bottom, and comparative lightness of draught.

The soil of the experiment field was flinty, with a tolerable mixture of clayey loam, which the late seasonable rains had rendered in good order for ploughing. During the trial it was observed, that the old Hertfordshire, and some which were called new Hertfordshire, ploughs, drew much harder than the West Sussex and improved ditto; and that next to these last, in point of ease and draught, might be mentioned the new Hampshire plough of Mr. Plenty's make; an improved Berkshire plough of Mr. Pope's had many admirers, and was of light draught.

After the ploughs had all finished their work, and the umpires had retired for some time, their report was read to the company by the earl of Bridgwater, the president, who, in consequence awarded the premiums as follows, viz.

Ten guineas to Mr. Howard, of Kingsworth, as the owner of the best plough; Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough, improved since its adoption in Hertfordshire last year.

Three guineas to Daniel Lovett, servant to Mr. Pope, of Whelpley-hill, as the best ploughman, with the improved Berkshire plough.

Two guineas to Wm. Mules, servant to Mr. Pickford, of Market-street, as the second best ploughman, with Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough.

One guinea to Wm. Grace, servant to Mr. John Cooper, of King's Langley, as the third best ploughman, with the improved Berkshire plough.

After this, the company examined several pens of very fine South Down sheep, exhibited by the earl of Bridgwater, and Thomas Pickford, esq.; and soon after, upwards of one hundred of the members and their friends sat down to an excellent dinner, the earl of Bridgwater in the chair; besides a very numerous second table in an adjoining room, for farmers' servants, &c.

Died.] Mrs. Monerieffe, relict of the late Alderman M. lord mayor of the city of Dublin, in the year 1766.

KENT.

Died.] At Lydd, Robert Cobb, esq. aged 63.—At Tunbridge Wells, Miss Catherine Harvey, youngest daughter of Samuel Harvey, esq. of Sandwich.—At Deptford, George Hutton, esq.—Wm. Wheatley, esq. aged 64, of Lesney-house, and a deputy lieutenant of this county.—At Towlers, Mrs. Frances Bridger, sister of Sir John B. and only surviving daughter of the late John B. esq. of Combe-place, Sussex.

LANCASHIRE.

A stone weighing one pound ten ounces was found on opening a fine cart-horse, which died in Liverpool a few days ago. The stone resembles a heart pretty nearly, but not so regularly formed, and the apex is flatter, the circumference at the end is between eight and nine inches, and at the small end between five and six inches; its height about three inches and a half. The colour is bronze, or of copper deeply tarnished, very hard, and where the outward lamina was broken through, would admit of an excellent polish by rubbing with a piece of smooth iron.

Died.] At Warrington, Charles Dalrymple, esq. of the 4th dragoon guards, second son of the late Lord Westhall.—At Bury, Mr. R. Topping, nephew of James Topping, esq. barrister-at-law, and late M.P.—At Lancaster, Richard Postlethwaite, esq. aged 73, brother of the late Dr. Postlethwaite, master of Trinity-college, Cambridge.—At Blackburn, aged 46, Mr. Robert Butler, editor and proprietor of the Blackburn Mail.—At Lewton, Thomas Darwell, esq. of Manchester, clothier and manufacturer.—At Ulverstone, Capt. Wm. Forster, late of the ship Bacchus, of Liverpool.—At Liverpool, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Milner, bookseller.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Louth, N. Wigglesworth, esq. He has bequeathed 5000l. for the relief of poor debtors.—Fred. L'Oste, esq. father of the corporation of Louth, of which he had been nine times warden.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At East Dereham, John Frere, esq. of Roydon, and of Finningham, in Suffolk, late M. P. for Norwich.—At Heydon-house, aged 58, Wm. Earle Buliver, esq. a colonel of the army, and late brigadier-general of volunteers.—At Lynn, Mr. Daniel Brown, lieutenant in the Lynn volunteer corps, who are on permanent duty; and while on guard at the market-cross on the Monday preceding the day of his death, he suddenly fell in an apoplectic fit.

OXFORD.

The new statute, relative to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, has at length been passed in convocation. Public examinations will in future, therefore, take place only in the Michaelmas and Easter Terms; and there will be two lists, in which the names of those, who have distinguished themselves most eminently, will be inserted, and classed according to their several merits. The method of conferring honours, instituted by the late statute, being done away, we recognize, in the mode now adopted, something similar to the Cambridge plan, except that the mathematics will here only retain their due proportion of weight with the rest of the sciences and classical literature. There will, moreover, in future, be no examination for the degree of master of arts. These are some of the principal heads of the new statute, which has several times been debated, and has since been finally confirmed in full convocation.

The Chancellor's Prizes have been adjudged to Mr. John Taylor Allen, B.A. of Brazen Nose College, for the English Essay on "Duelling;" and to Mr. William John Law, Student of Christ Church, for the Latin Verse, "Plata Fluvius." The Prize, by an unknown benefactor, has been adjudged to Mr. Matthew Rolleston, Scholar of University College, for the

English Verses, "Moses, under the direction of Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land."

At Lord Crewe's Annual Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors to the University, several honorary degrees were conferred. The Crewean Oration was spoken by the Rev. Edward Copleston, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Professor of Poetry, and one of the Proctors of the University. The Chancellor's Prize Compositions were recited by the gentlemen to whom they were adjudged.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The village of Huish, near Langport, has been almost totally destroyed by fire, scarcely a house being left except the parsonage, and it was with great difficulty that the town of Langport escaped.

June 3, came on the election of a surgeon to the Bristol Infirmary, in the room of the late Mr. Bowles. The gentlemen who appeared as candidates, were Mr. Hetling, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Smith. Upon casting up the numbers, there appeared for—

Mr. Hetling - -	395
Mr. Lowe - - -	167
Mr. Smith - -	74

The first candidate was declared duly elected.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, one of the surgeons of the Bristol Infirmary.—At Bath, aged 81, Lady Gibbons, relict of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart. K.B. and mother of the present Sir Wm. Gibbons, bart.—Mrs. Francis Mitford, sister of Lord Redesdale.—Mrs. Parkyns, wife of —— Parkyns, Esq. cousin of Lord Rancliffe.—R. Whyte, Esq. General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 24th regiment of foot.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Jas. Reynish, Esq. His death was owing to a melancholy accident:—being on a party of pleasure down the Severn, the day before, the wadding of one of the guns, which was discharged from the boat, penetrated his side, and he languished in extreme pain till the following day.—The Rev. Forrester, Leighton, vicar of Condover, and rector of one of the Portions of Pontesbury.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 82, Mr. Bullock, basket-maker, whose general habits of life were as rare as they were exemplary. By honest industry he supported a large family, and for the last thirty years he had been in the constant habit of appropriating the profits of four hours labour every day, to the use of the poor. Whenever this singular character felt disposed to yield to the ebullitions of anger, or the murmurings of discontent, it was his constant practice to retire into a private apartment, where he kept for the purpose a coffin, in which he used to remain till he had subdued the irregularity of his passions by the efforts of reason.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Halesworth, aged 84, Mr. Thomas Miller, nearly half a century a bookseller in that place.—At Edwardston Hall, Thomas Dawson, Esq.—At Barking Hall, aged 20, the Hon. Miss Sophia Ashburnham, second daughter of Viscount St. Asaph.—At Bury, Abraham Jenkins, Esq. alderman or chief magistrate of the borough of St. Edmunds, and clerk of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

SURREY.

Died.] At Henley Park, near Guildford, Henry Halsey, Esq.—At Kingston, Mrs. Pierce, relict of the late unfortunate Captain Pierce, commander of the Halsewell East Indiaman, in which ship he perished, with two of his daughters, and several other friends, in 1786.

YORKSHIRE.

Died.] At York, in consequence of severe wounds received in the service of his country, at the storming of Morne Fortuné, in the island of St. Lucia, Edward James Chaloner, Esq. late captain of grenadiers, in the first, or royal regiment of foot. His remains were interred with military honours, the officers of the Inniskillen dragoons being desirous of paying this last tribute of respect to that gallant officer.—At Fulford, aged 76, Mr. Richard Kitson. He served the office of sheriff for the city of York, in 1786.—At Hull, Mr. William Chamberlaine, portrait-painter, and formerly pupil of the late Mr. Opie.—At Rippon, W. John

Darnborough, attorney-at-law.—Near Wakefield, the Rev. John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield, and curate of the perpetual curacy of Chapelthorpe—At Doncaster, the Rev. S. Moore, A.M. vicar of that town, and prebendary of York, and formerly chaplain to Robert, Archbishop of York.—John Heelis, Esq. of Shipton Castle, agent of the Right Hon. the Earl of Thanet.—At Coxwold, the Rev. Thos. Newton, rector of St. Cuthbert's, vicar of Trinity Church, both in York, and many years curate of the perpetual curacy of Coxwold.—At York, aged 98, Mr. Benjamin Blanchard, eldest son of Mr. W. Blanchard, printer; and a few days after, Mr. J. Blanchard, aged 70, brother of Mr. W. B.—Mr. John Donaldson, aged 61, an eminent organ builder, and one of the common council for Brotham Ward.—At Saltmarsh, near Howden, aged 23, Miss Ann Catherine Saltmarsh, youngest daughter of the late Philip Saltmarsh, Esq.—At Malton, Mr. Elias Inchbald, attorney-at-law.—At Leeds, aged 62, the Rev. James Kitching, vicar of Pickhill: Mr. J. Wright.—At his house, near Scarborough, aged 75, Sir Richard Bempde Johnstone, bart. His regular and exemplary performance of religious duties, rendered him at all times "a burning and shining light" to his family, neighbours, and dependants; his patriotism, his hospitality, his high sense of honour and integrity, his attachment and liberality to his old and respectable tenantry, will cause his name to be long revered, and his loss to be seriously deplored. His amiable manners, and the great and numerous virtues which endeared him, when living, to his nearer and dearer connections, cannot fail of proving to them, at the present crisis, a source of lasting and real consolation.

Scotland.

A tunnel across the Frith of Forth, similar to that proposed at Gravesend, is at present in contemplation. It is to be carried across the Frith at Queen's Ferry, near Edinburgh, to the opposite shore of Fife. A treatise has been published by Dr. Miller and Mr. Vazie, to shew the practicability of such a tunnel, and the advantages that would result from it. The Queen's Ferry is the great point of communication between the north and south of Scotland, and the advantages of such an excavation are sufficiently obvious, and the great question is its practicability. On this point it is observed, that tunnels of equal or greater extent have been already formed in England. The grand Junction Canal for instance, in one place passes through a mountain for the space of two miles and a half. But the greatest of all these excavations are the tunnels in the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal at Walkden Moor between Worsley and Bolton, in Lancashire, where the tunneling extends for no less than eighteen miles. But besides this, coal mines have, in various places, been extended a great way under the sea, which is a circumstance still more analogous to the present subject. Thus, the workings in the coal mines at Whitehaven extend to the distance of a mile under the Irish Channel, whilst at Borrowstonness, at no great distance from Queen's Ferry, they are carried under the Frith for a mile. In all these works no water has ever penetrated the superincumbent strata, and found its way into the mines. There is, therefore, no reason to fear that the passage would be rendered damp, and the more so, as there is every likelihood that a stratum of freestone passes below the Frith at Queen's Ferry from the one side to the other, which of all others is a substance the most desirable for cutting through. The expense of the undertaking is estimated at 160,000l. and they calculate the revenue from it in the first year at 16,000.

The foundation-stone of St. George's Church, to be built in Buchanan-street, Glasgow, fronting the west-end of George-street, has been laid, with the solemnity usual on such an occasion. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and council, were accompanied by the clergy, and the members of the merchants and trades-houses.

The cutting of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Androssan canal, is now going on vigorously, within two miles of Glasgow. This is a barge canal, the first in Scotland, on the plan of those inland navigations, which in the manufacturing counties in England, have been productive of im-

mense advantages to the country, and to canal proprietors.

Died.] At Barnton, Wm. Ramsay, esq. of Barnton, banker in Edinburgh. This truly respectable and worthy man, to an unassuming simplicity of manners, united firmness of mind, a correct judgment, and an upright heart. In the exercise of his public duties his aim was to be useful, modestly declining those situations which might place him in the glare of life. His piety was unaffectedly sincere, his benevolence extensive, devoid of ostentation. By all who knew his worth his memory will be revered; his particular friends, while they deeply regret his loss, must ever remember him with the most affectionate esteem.—At Dunbar, Captain John Fraser, of the Inverness-shire militia.—At Leith, Mr. Thos. Brown, printer and editor of the Leith Commercial Shipping List.—At St. Andrews, Nicholas Vilant, Esq. professor of mathematics in the United College of St. Andrews.—At Aberdeen, Mr. John Davidson, goldsmith. He has bequeathed 1000l. to be vested, on security, in the hands of the treasurer of Aberdeen, until it accumulate to the principal sum of 1100l. the interest of which his trustees are appointed to apply in founding a school for the education, *gratis*, of the children of the White Fishers, and pilots, in and about Footdee; as well as the children of such seafaring people in the neighbourhood, as cannot afford them proper education.

Ireland.

The examination for Fellowships of Trinity College, Dublin, has been concluded, when, after a very rigorous and protracted enquiry into the pretensions of the respective candidates, the high distinction was conferred on Monday upon Messrs. Sandy and Crampton. Mr. Elvington received the first premium of 300l. the second of 60l. was conferred upon Mr. Hart; Mr. Whitley, whose answering did him great credit, was honoured with the third of 40l. and Mr. Burke with the fourth of 40l. also.

The first harbour of the Royal Canal, adjoining the aqueduct that crosses the Broad Stone Road at the upper end of New Church-street, Dublin, is not only laid out, but a great part of the foundation of the walls laid, which are nearly to surround it, and advancing in height. There are two other harbours to be excavated, and to have a communication with each other, with large and commodious storehouses, warehouses, &c.

Sir W. J. Jervis has tried successfully to prevent the fly in turnips, by sowing flower of juniper with the seed. This is found to destroy the *ova*, or eggs of the insect, by which the damage is occasioned.

Died.] At Newtown, Limavady, Derry, Rob. Cambell, esq. one of the oldest and best established Bleachers in the North of Ireland; with a fair character and close application to business he acquired property to a very large amount, which, as he died without issue, has descended to his nephew and heir-at-law, John Campbell, esq. Barrister-at-Law.—At Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart.—At his seat at Castle Martyr, in the County of Cork, in the 80th year of his age, the Right Hon. Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle, Baron of Castle Martyr in Ireland, and Baron Carleton in England; Knight of St. Patrick, Custos Rotulorum of the County of Cork, and a Privy Counsellor in both kingdoms. He married Miss Catharine Ponsonby, daughter of the late Right Hon. John Ponsonby, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of the third Duke of Devonshire, by whom he has left two children, the Countess of Bandon, and Lord Viscount Boyle, now Earl of Shannon. His Lordship was a politician by birth, his father having been Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and the most leading ministerial character of his day. Before the Union, no man possessed greater parliamentary interest than the Earl of Shannon; insomuch, that no Vice-Regent felt easy on his throne, until he secured his Lordship's friendship, who was considered a sound politician, but no orator. His health was always delicate, but for some years he has been confined to his seat, at Castle-Martyr, where he lived in the most princely style, surrounded by his family and friends.—At Dublin, William James, esq. one of the Aldermen of that city. The day before he died he rode out and returned in ap-

parently better health than he had experienced for some time, and eat a very hearty dinner, after which, whilst in the act of taking a glass of wine, he fell into a fit and never spoke afterwards.—Mr. Philip Glenville, formerly of Crow-Street Theatre, who wore the sock for many years, universally esteemed and admired in private life; his conviviality and placid manners endeared him to a numerous and respectable acquaintance, who sincerely lament his loss.—In Londonderry, Wm. Paterson, M. D. He published about two years ago, a valuable book on the climate of Ireland.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, on the 27th of April, in the 85th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness of Stafford, only surviving daughter and heir of William, Earl of Stafford, who died in 1734. She was sole heir of the body of Sir Wm. Howard, Viscount Stafford, the only married younger son of the present Duke of Norfolk's ancestor, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. She was also sole heir of the body of that Viscount's wife, Mary Stafford, Baroness of Stafford, and through her, sole heir of the body of Edward, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, hereditary Lord High Constable of England, who was the sole heir of the body of King Edward the Third, younges. son of Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and of his wife, Lady Eleanor Bohun, eldest daughter and co-heir of the last Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and Lord High Constable of England; and whose younger sister was wife of King Henry the Fourth, but from whose body there was an entire failure of issue, on the death of her grandson King Henry the Sixth. Notwithstanding the accumulation of the Plantagenet, Bohun, and Stafford heirship, which became centred in Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, she was disabled by the attainder of her ancestor, the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, from possessing any of the family dignities, except the Stafford Barony. She died without having ever been married. Her heir is Sir William Jerningham, Baronet, whose grandmother was sister of the before mentioned William Earl of Stafford.—Suddenly, on the 30th of Jan. while on a journey between Damanhoura and Mansur, in Egypt, the celebrated Mameluke Chief, Elphi Bey.—At Paris, aged 75, M. De Lalande, the celebrated astronomer. By his will he ordered his body to be dissected, and his skeleton to be placed in the Museum of Natural History. His relations, however, regardless of the injuction, caused him to be interred, and his funeral was attended by the members of the National Institute.—On the 10th of April, in America, after a long illness, in the 78th year of his age, the Hon. Horatio Gates, Lieutenant-General in the service of the United States, during the late revolutionary war, in which service he signalized himself as a faithful, brave, gallant, and distinguished officer. He was a Whig in England, and a genuine Republican in America. He was attached to the cause of America, from a full conviction of its justice, and fought faithfully under its banners, through every stage of the conflict. He left his native country in the early part of his life, and served several campaigns in Germany, where he acquired the rudiments of military knowledge. He came hither with General Braddock, and served in the British army until the conclusion of the peace. He afterwards returned to England, finally emigrated to America, and purchased an estate in Virginia. On the rupture between this country and Great Britain, he was called to take the command of the northern army, and by his skill and good conduct, the troops under General Burgoyne surrendered prisoners of war. His military virtues are too numerous to admit of detail, and will furnish a brilliant page in the American Annals. He was a scholar, well versed in history and the Latin classics, and of correct political principles. His manners and deportment were tinctured with a military bias. He was hospitable, generous, just, inflexible in his attachment to his friends, and possessed a feeling heart. He was in the full conviction of the truth of the great philosophy, and appeared pleased when it was recommended to his serious attention, in the last stages of his illness.

Killed, in an unsuccessful attack upon a strong hold in the possession of the Turks, in the island of Prota, near Constantinople, on the 27th of February, Captain R. Kent, of the Royal Marines, belonging to his Majesty's ship the Canopus. He was the second son of Sober Kent, Esq. late mayor of Cork, and entered into the Marine Corps at an early period of his life, in which he served with credit for twenty-six years. During the late war he served on board La Pomone, under Sir J. B. Warren, Bt. and was with him on the Quiberon expedition. He afterwards was appointed adjutant to the division of Marines, and served in that situation until the conclusion of the war. In the present contest, he served as captain of Marines on board the Venerable of 74 guns, under the command of Captain John Hunter; and, on the night of the 24th of November, 1804, was shipwrecked in her on the rocks in Torbay. During that tremendous night he never quitted his commander, but stood alongside of him on the broadside of the ship, with the sea breaking over them, until the whole of the crew were saved. After quitting the wreck, that part of it on which they stood was soon separated from the remainder, buried in the surf, and never more seen. He was then ordered to Ireland upon the recruiting service, and on his return was embarked on board the Canopus. In landing upon the island of Prota, he advanced with his party towards an old monastery, seated upon an eminence, in which it was supposed there were only a few Turks, but in that he was deceived; for, on upon his arriving at the foot of the hill on which it stood, he received a heavy fire from all parts of the building, through the windows, loop-holes, &c. Several of his people fell: but he rushed up the hill at the head of his brave companions, and set fire to the gate of the monastery. Finding his force very inferior to that of the enemy, he directed a signal to be made for assistance. A severe conflict ensued, in which he continued animating his men, until he received a ball through his head, which instantly deprived him of life.

At Schwerin, in Mecklenburgh, the Hon. Francis Clifford, eldest sister of the present Lord Clifford.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant Alexander M'Lean, of the 93d regiment, aged 21 years, third son of the deceased Captain M'Lean, and nephew of Lieutenant A. L. M'Lean, aid-de-camp to the late Prince Ferdinand; a brave and meritorious officer, who was killed on the continent while acting under the orders of his serene highness.

At Bruges, in Flanders, Mrs. Mary Austin Moore, many years abbess of the convent of English nuns in that city, and many years resident at Hengrave, near Bury.

In the same convent, aged 80, in the cheerful practice of every religious duty, Mrs. A. Jerningham, a near relative of Sir William Jerningham, of Norfolk, Bart.

At Tours, in France, Jean Thurel, aged 108: he was a member of the Legion of Honour. He entered the regiment of Touraine in 1716, and served without interruption for the space of ninety-two years as a full private,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

List of the MEMBERS *returned to serve in the* NEW PARLIAMENT *for* SCOTLAND *and* IRELAND.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE, J. Ferguson, Esq.
Airshire, David Boyle
Annan, Sir J. S. Heron Maxwell, Bart.
Anstruther, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Anstruther, Bt.
Argyllshire, Rt Hon. Lord Campbell
Banffshire, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grant, Knt.
Berwickshire, George Baillie, jun.
Brechin, James Farquhar
Buteshire, Sir John Sinclair, Bart.
Cromartyshire, R. B. Æneas Macleod
Cullen, Archibald Colquhoun
Dornock, Brigadier-General Mackenzie
Dumbartonshire, Henry Glassford
Dumfermlin, Lieut.-Gen. A. Campbell
Dumfries-shire, Capt. Wm J Hope
Edinburghshire, Rt. Hon. R. D. Saunders
Edinburgh, Sir Patrick Murray, Bart
Elginshire, Lieut.-Col Francis W. Grant
Fifeshire, Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Wemyss

Forfarshire, Hon. Wm. Ramsay Maule
Fortrose, Peter Baillie, jun.
Glasgow, Archibald Campbell
Haddingtonshire, Maj.-Gen Hon. C. Hope
Jedburgh, Sir George Warrender, Bart.
Inverness-shire, Charles Grant, Esq.
Kincardineshire, Wm. Adam, Esq.
Kinross-shire, Wm. Adam, Esq.
Kirkaldy, Brig.-Gen. R. C. Ferguson
Kirkcudbright, Hon. M. G. J. Stewart
Lanarkshire, Rt. Hon. Lord A Hamilton
Linlithgowshire, Brig.-Gen. Hon. A. Hope
Orkneyshire, Malcolm Laing, Esq.
Peebleshire, Hon Sir Jas. Montgomery, Bt.
Perthshire, Rt. Hon. Lord James Murray
Renfrewshire, Wm. Macdowall
Ross-shire, Maj.-Gen Alex. M. Fraser
Rothsay, John Campbell, jun.
Roxburghshire, John Rutherford
St. Andrews, Sir David Wedderburn, Bart.
Selkirkshire, Wm. Elliott Lockhart
Selkirk, William Maxwell
Stirlingshire, Capt. Hon. C. E. Fleming
Stranraer, Capt. Hon. E. R. Stewart
Sutherlandshire, Rt. Hon. Wm. Dundas
Wigtonshire, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Maxwell

IRELAND.

Antrimshire, E. A. M'Naghten, Hon. J. R. Bruce O'Neil
Armaghshire, W Brownlow, W. Richardson
Armagh, Patrick Duigenan, D.C.L.
Athlone, Hon Henry Wellesley
Bandon Bridge, Rt Hon. Viscount Boyle
Belfast, Edward May
Carrickfergus, Quinten Dick, Esq.
Cashel, Rt Hon. Viscount Primrose
Catherloghshire, David Latouche, jun. W. Bagenell
Catherlogh, Andrew Strahan
Cavanshire, N. Sneyd, J. M Barry
Clareshire, Hon. F. N Burton, Sir Edw. O'Brien, Bart.
Clonmel, Wm. Bagwell
Coleraine, Walter Jones
Corkshire, G Ponsonby, Viscount Bernard
Cork, M Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinson
Donegalshire, Sir J. Stewart, H. V Brooke
Downshire, F. Savage, Hon. J. Meade
Downpatrick, J. Wilson Croker
Drogheda, Hon. T. H Foster
Dublinshire, H. Hamilton, R. W. Talbot
Dublin, Rt. Hon. H. Grattan, R. Shaw
Dublin University, J. Leslie Foster
Dundalk, J Dupre Porcher
Dungannon, Rt Hon Viscount Hamilton
Dungarvan, Hon. George Walpole
Ennis, Rt. Hon James Fitzgerald
Enniskillen, Charles Pochin
Fermanaghshire, Major-Gen. M Archdall, Hon G. Loury Cole
Galwayshire, R. Martin, D. Bowes Daly
Galway, James Daly [Herbert
Kerryshire, Rt. Hon. M. Fitzgerald, H. A.
Kildareshire, Rt. Hon. Lord H. Fitzgerald, Robert Latouche [Ponsonby
Kilkennyshire, Hon J. Butler, Hon. F. C.
Kilkenny, Hon. C H. Butler
King's County, T Bernard, jun. H. Lloyd
Kinsale, Henry Martin
Leitrimshire, K. J. Clements, J. Latouche
Limerickshire, W. Odell, Hon. W. H. Quin
Limerick, Charles Vereker
Lisburn, Rt. Hon. Earl of Yarmouth
Londonderryshire, Right Hon. Lord G. T. Beresford, Brig.-gen. Hon. C W Stewart
Londonderry, Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
Longfordshire, Sir T. Featherstone, Bart. Right Hon. Viscount Forbes
Louthshire, Right Hon J Foster, Rt. Hon. Viscount Jocelyn
Mallow, Denham Jephson, Esq.
Mayoshire, Rt Hon. Dennis Browne, Col. the Hon. H. A Dillon
Meathshire, Sir M. Somerville, T. Bligh
Monaghanshire, R. Dawson, C. P. Leslie
Newry, Lieut.-gen. the Hon. F. Needham
Portarlington, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.
Queen's County, Hon. W. W. Pole, H. Parnell
Roscommonshire, A. French, Hon. S. Mahon
Ross (New), W. Wigram
Sligoshire, C. O'Hara, E. S Cooper
Sligo, G. Canning
Tipperaryshire, Col. the Hon. M. Mathew, Hon. F. A Prittie
Tralee, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, K.B.
Tyroneshire, J. Stewart, Hon. T. Knox
Waterfordshire, J. C. Beresford, R. Power
Waterford, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Newport, Bart.
Westmeathshire, G. H. Rochfort, W. Smyth
Wextordshire, A. Ram, W. C. Alcock
Wexford, Viscount Boyle
Wicklowshire, W. H. Hume, W. Tighe
Youghall, Rt. Hon. Viscount Boyle

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

JUNE 20, 1807, to JULY 22, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]——*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ARKELL J. Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, corn-factor, (Morgan, Gray's-Inn-square) Anderson J. Gracechurch-street, paper hanger, (Batchellor and Co. Serjeant's-Inn). Atkins W. W Alcester, Warwickshire, grocer, (Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Church-yard). Ayles O. Topsham, Devonshire, ship-builder, (Drew and Co. New Inn).

Brushfield T. V. Barking, Essex, grazier, (Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn). Bradshaw T. St. Martin's-le-Grand, shoe-

maker, (Briggs, Holborn-court). Birch J. Creeting S. Peter, Suffolk, butcher, (Rednt and Co. Cook's court, Lincoln's Inn). Birks J. and W. Lane End, Staffordshire, potters, (Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street) Barnett B. Sheppy-yard, Minories, dealer, (Isaacs, George-street, Minories). Bates T. Cheetham, Lancashire, and Bates J. Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers, (Wiggl sworth, Gray's-Inn-square). Blakemore R. Birmingham, tailor, (Egerton, Gray's Inn). Brewer W. Cirencester, Gloucestershire, dealer, (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Bell J. Liverpool, auctioneer, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Bellamy W. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, tailor, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Banks A.C. Plymouth-Dock, druggist, (Bone and Co. Plymouth-Dock)

Clennel J. Newcastle-upon Tynne, pin-manufacturer, (Clayton and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Cotton J. Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, victualler, (Holmes and Co. Mark-lane). Carter M. Zeals, in the parish of Mere, Wiltshire, linen-draper. (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Chambers W. Carlisle, draper, (Clennell, Staple Inn). Clift T. Westbury, Wilts, clothier. (Ellis, Hatton-garden). Chambers T. Wigton, Cumberland, shopkeeper, (Wadsworth, Staple Inn). Croker J. Gosport, grocer, (Hatton, Dean-street, Southwark). Clinton J. Newport, Salop, skinner, (Benbow and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Cooper W. Chick Saint Osyth, Essex, merchant, (Lee, Three-Crown-court, Southwark). Crightson A. Drypool, Holderness, Yorkshire, fruiterer, (Sykes, and Co. New Inn)

Dawson J. Donington, Lincolnshire, merchant, (Loddington and Hall, Temple).

Fern, R. S. Canon-street, dry-salter, (Sherwood, Cushion-court, Old Broad st)

Govus T. Kingston, Surrey, horse-hair manufacturer, (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Grater R. Plymouth-Dock, money-scrivener, (Williams and Co. New-square, Lincoln's Inn).

Hetherington J. Rickergate, Cumberland, inn keeper, (Hodgson, Clement's Inn). Hand C. and Berington C. Ewood, within Livesey, Lancashire, calico-printers, (Wilson, Greville-ssreet, Hatton-garden). Herbert T. Arundel-street, merchant, (Barrow and Co. Basinghall-street) Heseltine T. and Lee W. Bridge-street, Blackfriars, grocers, (Bolton and Co. Lawrence Pounteney-hill). Hollins F. Ashbourne, Derbyshire, mercer, (Barbor and Co. Fetter-lane). Holland J. Nottingham, butcher, (Rigge and Co. Carey-street).

Johnson J. Liverpool, pawn-broker, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane). Jacob J. Stratford, Essex, miller, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Jennings T. Bunhill-row, wharfinger, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Jones E. Swan-lane, Thames-street, slate-merchant, (Sudlow, Monument-yard)

Kennett W. Snow-hill, baker, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Kelland W. Exeter, currier, (Yeates, Temple) Kent E. Bicester, Oxfordshire, draper, (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Church-yard).

Mitchell W. Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorganshire, victualler. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn) M'Donald W. York-street, Covent-garden, boot and shoe-maker, (Black-tock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry) Maine E. St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, (Blakelock, Temple). Milns B. Little Newport-street, Long Acre, haberdasher, (Tucker Staple Inn). Machin W. Newington Causeway, nightman, (Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Southwark)

Osborne C. Arnold, Nottinghamshire, builder, (Blakelock, Temple)

Porter R. St. Alban's Herts, shopkeeper, (Hogarth, Staple Inn). Parsons T. Bath, breeches-maker, (Morton, Furnival's Inn). Parting on J. jun. Garratt, within Manchester, dyer and printer, (Jackson, Harcourt, Temple)

Slee J. Horsleydown, Surrey, dealer in worsted and hosiery, (Thomas, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street) Sinclair J. Execution-Dock, Wapping, victualler. (Holmes and Co. Mark-lane). Skurray J. G. St. Swithin's-lane, broker, (Kearsay, Bishopsgate within). Soper J. and W. jun. Buckfastleigh, Devon, yarn-manufacturers, (Drew and Co. New Inn).

Tucker T. Newton-Abbott, Devonshire, inn-holder, (Anstice, Inner Temple). Thurston S. Ipswich, Suffolk, maltster, (Taylor, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane) Turner J. Salford, Lancashire, rope-maker, (Hurd, Temple).

Williamson J. Queen-street, flour-factor, (Keys, Somer's Town). Williams M. Milk-street, victualler, (Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row). Woodroffe J. Ufford, Suffolk, miller, (Wood, Woodbridge). Windett J. jun. Norwich, grocer, (Windu and Co. Chancery-lane). Waghorn T. Romford, Essex, draper, (Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street).

DIVIDENDS.

Armitage R. Vigo-lane, July 29.

Blunt J. Coal Exchange. July 25. Bentley F. Scarborough, July 25. Butler W. Weldon, Northamptonshire, July 29. Bennet J. and Lovesy S. High Holborn, Aug. 4. Binden H. Thornbury, Gloucestershire, Aug. 10. Buckton W. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 11. Bloxam W. New Road, St. George's in the East, Aug. 11. Brook M. Malmsbury, Wilts, Aug. 18. Bennet J. Bolton by the Sands, Lancashire, Aug. 19. Brown R. East Smithfield, Aug. 22. Berriman J. Brewer-street, Pimlico, September 5.

Colville J. Cheapside, July 21. Collins L. Jones A. and Kerney E. New Bond-street, July 25 Clarkson J. T and C. Bedale, Yorkshire, July 27. Cherry J. St. John's-street. July 29. Chiswell S. N. Wareham, Suffolk, Aug. 4. Chapman P. and Hopkin T. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 4. Cropper R Wigan, Lancashire, Aug. 5. Carter J. Bread-street, Cheapside, Aug. 18. Curtis J. F Minories, Aug. 25

Donnall W. Stockport, Cheshire, July 17. Dewdney B. sen. Reigate, Surrey, July 18. Dowding W jun. Henstridge, Somersetshire, Aug 3. Dunlop J St. Mary Axe, Nov. 14.

Endall J. Over-Norton, Oxfordshire, July 17 Edwards J. East Stone-House, Oxfordshire, July 17. Eastham E. Wigan, Lancashire, Aug. 1. Evans C. Nantwich, Cheshire, Aug 6.

Field G. Bath, July 20. Farr R Woonton, Herefordshire, July 27. Fox H Kingston-upon-Hull, July 28 Freeman S. Old Compton street, Westminster, July 29. Folds J. Inghey, Lancashire, July 31 Fryer G. Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, Aug. 4 Frankland F Cheapside, Aug. 4. Foster J. Hallas Bridge Mill, Bradford, Yorkshire, and Foster A Doe Park, in the same Parish, Aug. 5. Fulcher J. Sudbury, Suffolk, Aug. 8 Fisher B. Weston-street, Southwark, Aug. 18. Fletcher S Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, August 22. Fletcher G. Worksopp, Nottinghamshire, Sept. 5.

Good R. New Sarum, Wiltshire, July 21. Gardiner H. Thames-street, July 29. Goddard N. Kingston-upon-Thames, Aug. 8. Goodyer T. Market-street, Herts. Aug 11.

Hayden L. Cheltenham, July 18. Hamilton A. and Haliburton D. Oxford-st. July 21. Harding W. S. and J. B. Gosport, July 22. Hampton R. Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, July 24. Hudson W. Whaley, Cheshire, July 27. Hemming J. St. Andrew, Worcestershire, Aug. 3. Harrison G. Kingston, Surrey, Aug. 4. Howell W. Neath, Glamorganshire, Aug. 10. Haywood H Ramsgate, Aug. 11. Hobbs S. Bath, Aug. 11. Hussey C. and N. Newgate-street, Aug. 18. Halbert J. P. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 29. Halbert A. & G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 15. Hart W. Lothbury, Nov. 7.

Ireland S. Saint Clement Danes, July 11. Inman J. Houndsditch, Oct. 31.

Kent J. jun. Southwick, Southampton, July 20. Kray F. Stanhope-street, Claremarket, July 21. Knox G. and Hay J. Kingston-upon-Hull, July 24.

Luckhurst T. Canterbury, July 29. Long W. Stonehouse, near Plymouth; Aug 4. Lawton J. Liverpool, Aug. 4. Lardner J. Oxford-street, Aug. 4. Lewis R. Codford St Peter, Wiltshire, Aug. 8. Lindo J. Great St. Helens, London, Aug 8.

Manby W. Strand, July 28. Mills J. Brook-Green, Hammersmith, Aug 4. Maddocks R Ellesmere, Salop, Aug. 4. Mitchell T Lawrence Pountney-hill, Aug. 4. Morrison Æ. Runcorn, Cheshire, Aug. 18. Maltby F. and G. Size-lane, Sept. 2.

Normington T. Saffron Walden, Essex, Aug. 18. Newton E. Watling-st. Sept. 29.

Owen R. and Mardle W. Houndsditch, July 15. Owen R. Houndsditch, July 25. Ogden R. Bottany, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Aug 28.

Phillips W Rochester, July 18. Phillips W. Maidstone, July 18 Pretyman W. Great Tower street, July 21 Parsons T. Marchmont-place, Russell-square, July 25 Parker J. Oxford-street, Aug 4. Price J. Sun-street, Finsbury-square, Aug. 4 Palmer R Carleton Rode, Norfolk, Aug. 7. Potter G Charing cross, Aug 8. Purbrick W. Gloucester, Aug. 15. Pullen W H Dartmouth, Devon, Aug. 18. Pryer R Gloucester-street, Hoxton, Aug. 22. Palmer J. Thavies-inn, Sept. 2.

Sanderson J St. James's-street July 11. Skinner W. East-lane, Greenwich, July 14. Smith J. Woolwich, Aug. 22. Squire H. Exeter, July 25. Smith J C Bowling-green lane, July 25 Stone W High-str. Borough, July 28. Shaw T Chelmsford, July 29 Simpson W. Clement's-lane, July 29. Skegg F. Davies-street, Berkeley square, Aug. 1. Simms J. Sheepy Parva, Leicestershire, Aug 3. Scurry F. Kent-road, Aug. 4. Score G. Andover, Southampton, Aug. 8. Stevens J. and Carttar J. Bread-street, Cheapside, Aug. 13. Schneider J. H. Bow-lane, Aug. 22. Shepard H Cambridge, Aug. 29.

Twycross C. Thavies-Inn, July 4. Tremlett J Exeter, July 17. Taylor J. Lamb's-Conduit-street, July 18. Tulford R. R. W. and Hanbury B. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, July 25 Turner G. Strand, Aug. 4. Tills T. Wymondham, Norfolk, Aug. 8 and 15 Thomas T D. Portsea, Aug. 12. Tanner G. Bristol, Aug. 29. Towsland S. Paradise-row, Chelsea, Aug. 22.

Usher J Great Kington, Warwickshire, Aug. 14.

Warner J Elmdon, Essex, July 11. Waddington S. F. York-street, Southwark, July 21 Webb J. Manchester, July 21. Webb J. Plymouth, July 24. Westlake R. Exeter, Aug. 4. Wright W Liverpool, Aug 4. Webb S. Meilksham, Wiltshire, Aug. 27. Wrigg W. Manchester, Sept. 29.

Yates J. Cleckeaton, Yorkshire, July 22. Yates S. Wood street, July 25. Young W. Manchester, Aug 2. Younghusband W Colchester, Aug. 8. Yorke T. Devonshire-street, Aug. 8.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, 20th July, 1807.

WITHIN the last month seven vessels have arrived from China, and two from Bengal, under convoy of the Nassau man of war; also one hundred and seventy sail from Jamaica, ninety whereof have come to London, and the remainder are gone to the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, &c. The cargoes of the first-mentioned fleet consisted of tea of every description, raw silk, sunn hemp, sugar mungeet, safflower, gum arabic, indigo, pepper, and other goods. The latter were laden with the usual commodities. Not only the market for East-India, but also that for West-India produce, is completely glutted. A Petition has been presented, on the part of the East-India Company, to the House of Commons, by Mr. Grant, for leave to issue bonds for raising a large sum of money.

The recent reports respecting the recapture of Buenos Ayres have proved totally groundless; expectation, however, of this event shortly taking place is on the tip-toe, and the West India merchants in particular anxiously look for it; they are literally loaded with the produce of the islands, and know not how to dispose of it.

We were happy to learn, by advices brought by the last Lisbon mails, that the vintage in Portugal wears a favourable appearance; at the same time we sincerely hope that the wine, the produce of this vintage, may not be sent home in a state similar to some which has recently been imported, and which, from its being green and ill brandied, rather merits the appellation of vinegar than of wine.

Our commerce with America is in a fair way of regaining its former vigour; it is said, that one of the articles of treaty now pending with that country, is an agreement whereby an English Agent is to reside in certain of the American ports, to see and grant protections to those who apply, and none others are to be allowed.

A Bill is to be brought into Parliament to prevent smuggling from the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey. In moving for leave to bring in the said Bill the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that a defalcation of £70,000 had been suffered by the revenue in consequence of this contraband trade. We are certain that a Bill of this kind will meet with the approbation of every honest trader; and we have every reason to hope that its end will be attained.

The cotton manufactures in the North are rather dull: this may be attributed to the same cause as the dulness of sale of West-India commodities, namely, the impossibility of exporting them.

On the 11th instant, 33 pockets of hops were weighed in Worcester market; current prices 6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s. per cwt. There is not much doing in the Kent hop trade.—At the last weekly sale of copper ore at Redruth, 822 tons of Wheal Alfred sold at prices from 6l. 3s. to 16l. 18s. per ton; 514 tons of Penberthy Crofts, from 4l. 16s. 6d. to 12l. 8s. 6d.; 425 tons of Godolphin, 7l. 14s. to 27l. 5s. 6d.; and 203 tons of other mines, 7l. 9s. to 13l. 11s.

At a half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of West-India dock stock, on the first of July, the chairman declared the dividend for the half year to the 30th of June to be 5 per cent. and a call of 2½ per cent. on the capital was agreed to be paid before the twentieth of July.

In Ireland, the prices of raw, salted, and dried hides, calf skins, and kips have fallen nearly one-fourth per cent. within the last five weeks. At Cork, the export of salted beef, under the denomination of East-India beef, as also pork, continued more brisk than what it had been during what is called the slaughtering season. Butter has fallen about 10s. the cwt. and bacon about 4s. 8d. per cwt.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HAY harvest, generally finished, has produced a very fine crop in quality, but by no means large in quantity. The cold and blighting weather in the spring, nipped and impoverished the roots of the grass, and a want of refreshing showers afterwards restrained its growth. Nor is there likely to be any burthen of aftermath, unless very late in the autumn.

The wheat crop, with which dry springs and summers agree better than with any other crop, is likely to be abundant, and much of it of fine quality, should the harvest-weather be favourable. A considerable quantity also of smutted or discoloured wheat may be expected, from the prevalence of blighting winds; which, however, fortunately have not prevailed to that degree which was experienced during the two preceding

seasons. Wheat harvest will commence in a few days in the forward districts. The effect of drought upon all the spring crops has been far more unfavourable. Peas, in many parts, are totally destroyed; and the beans universally infected with vermin. Hops are in the same state. Oats are much complained of, and barley cannot be a great crop. Potatoes look well in general, and might yet produce largely, if rain should fall in time: without this the turnip crop will be short indeed. Fruit is almost a general crop, and of excellent quality. Considerable quantities of Rye and Barley are already cut.

No great variation of price in lean stock, which has proved well throughout the season, where water has been plentiful. Markets, both in the country and London, have been rather sparingly supplied with fat stock during the heats, and at somewhat reduced prices. Wool-markets dull.

Smithfield—Beef, 3s. 6d. to 5s.—mutton, 4s to 5s.—lamb, 4s. to 6s.—veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s.—pork, 4s. to 6s.—Bacon, 6s. to 6s. 9d.—Irish, 3s. 6d. to 5s.—Fat, 3s. 4d.

Middlesex, July 25.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended July 18, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Middsx.	9	9			37	0	54	3
Surrey	82	0	42	0	41	0	34	2
Hertford	72	0	43	0	39	0	27	8
Bedford	70	11			86	6	27	1
Huntin.	69	3			34	0	24	8
Northa.	70	9	50	6	33	0	29	0
Rutland	75	9			38	9		
Leicest	69	8			36	7	26	6
Notting.	74	8	45	6	40	0	29	6
Derby	78	0			40	0	29	0
Stafford	71	4			42	0	27	9
Salop	68	6	54	6	43	8	32	6
Herefor.	64	8	41	6	32	9	30	10
Wor'st.	64	5			34	7	34	3
Warwic	73	8			37	10	32	8
Wilts	70	0			35	8	32	0
Berks	81	3			36	0	31	10
Oxford	72	7			31	8	31	4
Bucks	74	8			38	2	30	0
Brecon	67	2	44	9	32	0	22	4
Montgo.	72	5					29	6
Radnor.	65	7			34	5	25	4

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	77	6			38	0	30	0
Kent	73	6	45	0	36	3	31	0
Sussex	71	6			40	0	34	0
Suffolk	70	11			33	11	27	8
Cambridge	70	3	42	0	31	0	24	7
Norfolk	66	1			31	9	29	2
Lincoln	70	4	50	0	37	7	26	1
York	73	10	53	4	35	10	28	5
Durham	88	10	64	0	45	4	36	7
Northumberland	72	1	50	0	39	4	33	9
Cumberland	74	3	59	0	40	0	31	1
Westmorland	86	3	65	6	42	4	34	10
Lancaster	75	10					29	0
Chester	65	7						
Flint					41	2	27	4
Denbigh	76	7			39	3	29	2
Anglesea					36	0	22	0
Carnarvon	75	8			38	0	22	0
Merioneth	75	9			41	0	25	8
Cardigan	74	0			34	0	20	0
Pembroke	67	8			29	10		
Carmarthen	74	9			35	6	18	8
Glamorgan	77	4			40	0	25	4
Gloucester	70	10			34	2	33	8
Somerset	75	3					20	10
Monmouth	71	6						
Devon	80	6			37	7	30	6
Cornwall	83	1			40	4	23	9
Dorset	74	3			33	0	42	6
Hants	72	3			36	0	31	9

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 76s. 6d.; Rye 50s. 0d.; Barley 37s. 0d.; Oats 28s. 11d.; Beans 44s. 9d.; Pease 49s. 0d.; Oatmeal 45s 9d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JUNE 23, to JULY 25, 1807.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	688	1337	Males,	546	1072
Females	649		Females,	526	

Whereof have died under two years old 305

Between					
2 and 5	-	119	60 and 70		98
5 and 10	-	47	70 and 80		69
10 and 20	-	47	80 and 90	-	21
20 and 30	-	63	90 and 100	-	2
30 and 40	-	89			
40 and 50	-	127			
50 and 60	-	99			

Peck Loaf, 3s.11d. 3s.11d. 3s.11d. 3s.11d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

London, 20th July, 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
American Pot-ash ...cwt.	2	15	0	to	3	8	0
—— Pearl.....	3	5	0	—	3	15	0
Barilla	2	4	0	—	2	16	0
Brandy, Comac ....gall.	1	0	0	—	1	1	0
—— Spanish	0	18	0	—	0	19	6
Camphire, refined ....lb	0	4	9	—	0	5	1
—— unrefined ....cwt.	21	0	0	—	24	0	0
Cochineal, garbled....lb	1	2	0	—	1	11	0
—— East India	0	3	0	—	0	6	0
Coffee, fine .....cwt.	6	18	0	—	7	10	0
—— ordinary	4	15	0	—	5	15	0
Cotton-wool, Surinam lb.	0	1	9	—	0	2	0
—— Jamaica	0	1	4½	—	0	1	6
—— Smyrna.....	0	1	7½	—	0	1	9
—— East-India	0	1	3	—	0	1	4
Currants, Zant .....cwt.	3	15	0	—	4	5	0
Deals, Dantz ....piece	1	16	0	—	1	19	0
—— Petersburgh } H. 20		0	0	—			
—— Stockholm }							
Elephants' Teeth .....cwt.	31	10	0	—	36	0	0
—— Scrivell ....cwt.	20	0	0	—	26	0	0
Flax, Riga .....ton	69	0	0	—	70	0	0
—— Petersburgh	72	0	0	—	73	0	0
Galls, Turkey .....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	5	0
Geneva, Hollands ...gal.	1	0	0	—	1	1	6
—— English.....	0	8	3	—	0	12	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.	6	0	0	—	11	15	0
—— Sandrach .....cwt.	7	5	0	—	8	0	0
—— Tragacanth	21	0	0	—			
Gum Seneca	5	5	0	—	6	10	0
Hemp, Riga .....ton	66	0	0	—			
—— Petersburgh	65	0	0	—	66	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .....lb.	0	11	3	—	0	12	9
—— East-India	0	4	1	—	0	10	3
Iron, British bars ...ton	16	0	0	—	17	10	0
——Swedish	25	0	0	—	26	0	0
——Norway	24	0	0	—	25	0	0
——Archangel	25	0	0	—	26	0	0
Lead in pigs .....fod.	34	0	0	—			
—— red ..... ton	33	0	0	—	34	0	0
—— white.....	53	0	0	—	54	0	0

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Logwood Chips ....ton	14	5	0	—	15	10	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	4	5	0	—	5	5	0
Mahogany .....ft.	0	1	2	—	0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz. last	11	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— American, none							
Oil, Lucca 25-gal. jar	16	0	0	—	16	15	0
—— spermaceti ton	72	0	0	—	75	0	0
—— whale	26	0	0	—	28	0	0
—— Florence ¼ chest	2	15	0	—	2	18	0
Quicksilver .....lb.	0	3	8	—	0	3	8
Raisins, bloom ....cwt.	3	10	0	—	5	5	0
Rice, Carolina	1	8	0	—	2	2	0
—— East India, none							
Rum, Jamaica ....gal	0	3	4	—	0	3	10
—— Leeward I.	0	2	10	—	0	3	6
Saltpetre, East-Ind cwt.	2	15	0	—	2	17	0
Shellach	5	15	0	—	12	0	0
Silk, Thrown Italian lb.	1	12	0	—	2	9	0
Silk, Raw ditto	1	6	0	—	1	9	0
—— China	1	16	0	—	1	18	0
—— Beng .....novi	1	14	0	—	2	0	0
—— Organzine	1	9	0	—	1	18	0
Tallow, English ...cwt.	2	18	0	—			
—— Russia, white ....cwt.	2	18	0	—			
—— ——yellow ...cwt.	2	16	0	—	2	17	0
Tar, Stockholm ....bar	1	7	0	—	1	8	0
Tin in blocks .....cwt	6	6	0	—			
Tobacco, Maryl ....lb.	0	0	4½	—	0	1	1
—— Virginia	0	0	4½	—	0	0	10
Wax, Guinea .....cwt.	7	0	0	—	10	10	0
Whale-fins .....ton	15	0	0	—	25	0	0
Wine, Red port ..pipe	86	0	0	—	94	0	0
—— Lisbon	88	0	0	—	90	0	0
—— Madeira	98	0	0	—	130	0	0
—— Vidonia	72	0	0	—	76	0	0
—— Calcavella	84	0	0	—	95	0	0
—— Sherry ....butt	84	0	0	—	105	0	0
—— Mountain.....72		0	0	—	80	0	0
—— Claret ....hogs.	86	0	0	—	94	0	0
Yarn, Mohair .....lb.	0	4	3	—	0	8	1

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	July 10	July 14	July 17
Amsterdam - -	35 10	36	36 2
D.tto at sight - -	35 2	35 4	35 6
Rotterdam, c. f. -	11 4	11 5	11 6
Hamburgh - -	34 5	34 5	34 7
Altona - - - -	34 4	34 6	34 8
Paris - - - -	24 6	24 8	24 6
Ditto 2 us. - -	24 10	24 10	24 10
Bourdeaux - -	24 10	24 10	24 10
Cadiz - - - -	38¼	38¼	38¼
Madrid - - - -	38¼	38¼	38¼

	July 10	July 14	July 17
Bilboa - - -	37¾	37¾	37¾
Leghorn - - -	50	50	50
Naples - - -	42	42	42
Genoa - - -	45¾	45¼	45¾
Venice, *N.C.* - -	52	52	52
Lisbon - - -	63¾	63¾	63¾
Oporto - - -	64¾	64¾	64¾
Dublin - - -	10¾	10¾	10¾
Cork - - -	11¼	11¼	11¼

Agio on the Bank of Holland 5½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars - - - - - - - - - per oz.	£4	0	0
New Dollars - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	5	5
Silver in Bars, standard - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	5	6

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JUNE, 1807.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind	Rain 1.46
1	7	30 05	50 5	[illegible]	64	6	ESE 1	rain and hail but fine at times
	2	30 00	56	55.5	56	5	ESE 1	. showers . cloudy night
2	7	30 09	50.5	55.5	61	5	ESE 1	. wind sw and fine : little rain and thunder
	2	30.1[illegible]	58	56	56	3	W 1	little rain at times
3	7	30 17	53	56.5	56		W 1	hazy . wind N
	2	30 21	60	58	56	2	N 2	hazy
4	7	30 31	52 5	56	56	2	N 1	hazy
	2	30.33	61	58 5	54	3	N 1	
5	7	30.3	52 5	56 5	61	3	N 1	foggy . thick upward . brighter
	2	30 28	64.5	60.5	54	3	N 1	hazy . cloudy . wind E . little rain
6	7	30.17	55.5	58 5	63	5	ENE 1	. much rain and little thunder . wind W
N	2	30.12	55.5	58	63	4	WNW 1	. less cloudy . cloudy night : rain
7	7	29 84	50	56	62	6	S 1	much rain . brighter and gentle rain : fine
	2	29 2	55.5	58.5	56	3	NW 1	. little rain . fine night : cloudy
8	7	29.80	56	57	60	5	WSW 1	. fine
	2	29 82	61.5	59	54	3	S 2	
9	7	29.91	53.5	58	58	3	SSW 1	. gentle rain
	2	29.97	62 5	60	48	3	SW 2	
10	7	30.21	54.5	57.5	58	3	SW 1	. showery
	2	30.25	62.5	59.5	52	3	SW 2	. cloudy . gentle rain . fine night
11	7	30.22	59.5	60.5	63	5	SW 2	. less cloudy at times
	2	30.24	62.5	65	59	5	WSW 2	. more wind . little rain at night and less wind :
12	7	30.34	53	59.5	57	1	W 1	hazy [clear
	2	30 38	64.5	62	48	3	W 2	hazy . more cloudy : fine
13	7	30 42	55	59 5	57	2	W 1	hazy
	2	30.41	66.5	62.5	50	2	WSW 2	
14	7	30. 4	56 5	60.5	57	5	W 1	. less cloudy at times
	2	30.2[illegible]	66.5	62.5	54	4	WSW 1	. less cloudy
15	7	30.19	56.5	61	57	1	WSW 0	hazy
	2	30.12	74	64	42	2	S 1	
16	7	29.91	59	62	52	2	SSE 0	hazy . cloudy : fine
	2	29.90	72	66	47	2	W 1	
17	7	30.13	55	61	52	1	W 1	
	2	30 16	66 5	64	46	3	W 1	
18	7	30 23	60.5	61	51	1	W 1	
	2	30.28	65	63	46	3	NW 1	
19	7	30 48	55.5	60.5	51	1	NW 1	hazy . chiefly cloudy
	2	30.45	62	62	46	5	NNW 1	. fine
20	7	30.43	59	54	52	1	NW 1	hazy
F	2	30.39	66.5	63	46	2	WNW 1	. cloudy eve : fine
21	7	30.54	55 5	61	52	1	NNW 1	
	2	30.53	70	64.5	47	3	WNW 1	
22	7	30.40	59.5	63.5	52	1	WSW 1	
	2	30.34	72	66.5	48	2	SW 1	. cloudy night
23	7	30.28	60	64	51	3	NNW 1	
	2	30.32	68.5	65	46	3	N 1	. cloudy night
24	7	30.21	59	63.5	55	5	N 1	fine . wind WSW
	2	30.15	70 5	66	49	3	WSW 2	. wind S
25	7	30.04	57.5	63	52	2	S 1	hazy
	2	30 04	74 5	67.5	46	1	SE 1	: cloudy
26	7	30.11	58	64	55	5	E 1	. fine
	2	30.14	68	67	51	3	ENE 1	. cloudy eve . little rain : fine
27	7	30.20	61.5	65	55	4	NNW 1	. less cloudy
	2	30.21	72	68	49	3	NNW 1	
28	7	30.22	59	64	52	2	N 1	
	2	30.20	69	66	46	3	N 1	
29	7	30.15	57.5	63	52	1	NNE 1	
	2	30.11	68	66	48	4	NNW 1	less cloudy : cloudy
30	7	30.09	55	60	52	5	N 1	. fine : cloudy
	2	30.05	65	63.5	49	5	N 1	. less cloudy at times

PRICE OF STOCKS, from JUNE 26, to JULY 25, 1807, both inclusive.

Days 1807	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent. Consols.	3 p. Cent. Reduc	3 p. Cent. Deferred 1808.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p. Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omn.	Irish Om	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5 p. C	Irish Ann	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche Bills	Lottery Tickets
Jun.																			£. s.
26		Shut	63		80⅞	Shut				¾		62						1s pm	19 17
27	234	Do	63		80⅞	Do.		17⅞		¾			7 9-16ths					1s. pm	19 17
29	holiday																		
30	233	Do.	62⅝		80½	Do.		17¾		¼		61⅝	7 9-16ths				4s. pm.	Par	19 17
July																			
1		Do.	62⅝		80⅜	Do.		17 11-16ths		⅛		61½					3s. pm.		19 17
2		Do.	62⅝		80⅜	Do.		17 11-16ths		¼			7⅞				2s. pm.	1s dis.	19 17
3	232½	Do.	62¾		80⅜	Do.		17¾		¼		61¾						1s. dis.	19 17
4	233	Do.	62¾		80¾	Do.		17¾	⅝	¼			⅞				4s. pm	Par	19 17
6		61⅞ ⅛	62⅝		80⅜	95¼		17 11-16ths		¼			7 9-16th				4s. pm.	1s pm	19 17
7	232½	61⅞ ⅛	62¾		80⅞	95⅛		17¾		¼			7 9-16th				5s pm	1s. pm	19 17
8	232½	61⅞ ⅞	62⅝		80⅞	95		17¾		Par		61⅝	⅞				4s. pm	2s. pm	19 18
9	232½	62⅛ ⅜	62⅝		81⅛	95⅛		17 13-16ths		1			⅞			1 1¾	5s pm.	1s. pm	19 18
10	233	62⅛ ⅜	62⅝		81⅛	95⅝		17⅞		1		62¼					s. pm.	1s. pm	19 18
11		62¼ ⅜	62¼		81⅛	95⅝		17 15-16ths		1							6s. pm.	2s. pm	19 18
13		62 ⅜	63		80⅞	95⅝	99¼	17⅞		⅜							6s. pm.	1s. pm	19 18
14		61½ 62½	62¾		80⅜	95½		17⅞		⅛		61⅝	⅞				5s. pm.	1s. pm	20 7
15	232½	61⅝ ⅞	62⅝		80¼	94⅞		17 13-16ths		Par		61½	⅞				4s pm.	1s. pm	20 7
16	230½	61⅞ ⅜	62¼		80	94½		73¼		¼ dis.						178½	4s pm.	1s. pm	20 7
17	229	61½ ⅝	62⅝		79⅞	94⅝		17⅝		¼ dis.		61	⅞					Par	20 7
18		61⅝ ⅞	62½		80⅛	94½		17 11-16ths		Par						176	2s. pm.	Par	20 7
20	229½	61⅝ ⅞	62½		80½	94⅝		17⅝		Par		61⅝					2s. pm.	Par	20 7
21	229¼	61⅝ ⅞	62½		80⅜	94⅞		17 11-16ths		Par								Par	20 7
22		61½ ¾	62½		80½	95		17 11-16ths		Par		61½					1s. pm.	Par	20 7
23	229½	61⅝ ⅞	62¾		80½	94⅞		17 11-16ths		¼ dis.			⅞			175	1s pm.	Par	20 7
24	228	61½ ⅝	62⅝		80⅝	95		17 11-16ths		¼ dis.		61⅜				172½	1s. pm	Par	20 7
25	holiday																		

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

EDWARD FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

EDWARD FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.